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County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of Southampton

FOR THE YEAR 1912,

BY

R. E. LAUDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and Port of Southampton.

Medical Superintendent of the Borough and Port Fever Hospitals.

SOUTHAMPTON:
Hampshire Advertiser Company, Limited, 29, High Street.
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information, in accordance with the order of the Local Government Board, my Annual Report upon the condition of the public health, and a record of the administrative work carried out by the Health Department for the year 1912, together with the vital statistics of the Borough. A summary of the work done and action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, the Midwives' Act, 1902, and the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, is also included in the Report.

Particulars of the action taken respecting Infectious Disease, especially in regard to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, are given in detail in the Report.

The health of the Borough during the year was of a very satisfactory character, the Death Rate being 2.06 lower than in 1911, and the deaths of infants under one year of age amounted to 84 per 1,000 births registered, compared with 135 in the preceding twelve months.

The comparative mortality figures (taking the death rate of England and Wales as 1000) of the chief seaports in England and Wales are given in the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General, as follows :—

Southampton ..	957	Cardiff	1118
Portsmouth ..	979	Birkenhead ..	1135
Bristol	1008	Newcastle ..	1147
London	1042	Sunderland ..	1233
Plymouth	1045	South Shields ..	1241
Hull	1113	Liverpool ..	1440

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Acreage	4,604
,, (including tidal water and foreshore) ...	5,817
Population (estimated 1st July, 1912)	120,891
Number of Persons per acre	26.3
Number of Inhabited Dwelling Houses (census, 1911)	20,275
Rateable Value (October, 1912)	£640,585
Births	2,806
Birth Rate	23.29
Deaths	1,587
Death Rate	13.17
,, corrected for age and sex distribution ...	12.61
,, from Zymotic Diseases	0.94
Average Death Rate (10 years, 1902–1911)	14.16

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough on the 1st July, 1912, was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 120,891, being an increase of 1,879 since the census taken on the 2nd April, 1911. This estimate is based on the assumption of an annual rate of increase equal to the mean rate in the period 1901–1911.

This method has not proved very satisfactory in the past in regard to Southampton, which, owing to being chiefly dependent on its Shipping trade the rate of increase varies considerably from year to year.

The actual increase in the population is probably more than that given by the method shown above, judging from the number of houses that have been completed for occupation since the census.

The number completed from that date to the end of June, 1912, amounts to 494. Allowing 3.6 per cent. for void houses and multiplying by the average number of persons per occupied dwelling house as at the census of 1911 (5.08) gives an increase of 2,418, which would give a population of 121,438, or 539 higher than that given by the estimate of the Registrar-General.

For the sake of uniformity the estimated population of the Registrar-General is adopted for all statistical purposes.

The whole of the detailed results of the census of 1911 have not yet been published, but those of general interest that have been issued are appended.

CENSUS, 1911.

Acreage and Population, Civil Parishes.

Civil Parish.	Acreage. (Land and Inland Water.	1901 Population.	1911.			
			Families or separate occupiers.	Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.
Holy Rood ..	23	1,157	220	618	468	1,086
St. John	7	514	102	330	221	551
St. Lawrence ..	6	239	48	111	138	249
St. Michael ..	18	1,344	239	1,000	557	1,557
All Saints	279	10,547	2,605	4,839	6,402	11,241
St. Mary	1,178	47,518	10,833	25,123	23,543	48,666
Portswood	1,039	17,958	5,160	10,255	12,246	22,501
Shirley	2,054	25,547	7,776	15,130	18,031	33,161
Borough ..	4,604	104,824	26,983	57,406	61,606	119,012

These civil parishes have now been abolished by a Local Government Board Order, which came into operation on the 31st March, 1912, the constituent Civil Parishes of the County Borough being united as Southampton Civil Parish.

The following table gives particulars as to the Municipal Wards showing the families or separate occupiers, population, and the population in Institutions, large establishments, vessels, etc., in each ward. Unfortunately, the census returns do not give the area, or number of dwelling houses in each ward, which would be of value for comparative statistical purposes :—

Wards.	Families or Separate occupiers.	Population.			Institutions, Large Establishments. Vessels, &c.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	No.	Population.
1. Town	2,412	6,361	5,272	11,633	54	1,228
2. St. Mary's ..	2,484	7,200	5,479	12,679	80	2,551
3. Northam ..	2,491	5,990	5,607	11,597	20	131
4. Trinity ..	2,258	4,441	4,642	9,063	2	40
5. Newtown ..	2,039	3,788	4,553	8,341	2	251
6. All Saints ..	1,921	3,568	4,638	8,206	13	326
7. Bevois ..	2,019	3,593	4,593	8,186	1	22
8. Banister ..	1,659	2,745	4,427	7,172	7	295
9. Freemantle ..	1,940	3,732	4,217	7,949	..	..
10. Millbrook ..	2,111	4,332	4,839	9,171	4	147
11. Shirley ..	1,954	4,115	4,536	8,651	4	463
12. Portswood ..	1,852	3,659	4,639	8,298	2	40
13. St. Deny's ..	1,843	3,882	4,184	8,066	..	..
Borough ..	26,983	57,406	61,606	119,012	189	5,494

The average number of persons per inhabited building is given for all sanitary districts in the census returns. This includes all buildings used for occupation. For the sake of comparison the following list is appended :—

All County Boroughs	4.99	Liverpool	5.57
London	7.89	Manchester ...	4.86
Birkenhead ...	5.37	Newcastle	8.13
Birmingham ...	4.79	Northampton ...	4.75
Bournemouth ...	5.53	Nottingham ...	4.38
Brighton	5.54	Norwich	4.37
Bristol	5.30	Portsmouth ...	5.13
Cardiff	5.86	Plymouth	6.79
Derby	4.50	Southampton ...	5.27
Devonport ...	8.23	Sunderland ...	6.42
Grimsby	4.75	South Shields ...	7.89
Leicester	4.46	York	4.70

Respecting the above figures the following remarks are made by the Registrar-General :—

" The variations in the average numbers per inhabited house " in 1911, shown by the large towns and metropolitan Boroughs, " cannot be regarded as implying similar variations in the amount " of house accommodation per person. Apart from the disturbing " influence of large institutions and of large blocks of flats, there " is undoubtedly considerable variation in the average size of

" houses as between one locality and another, and consequently " a comparison of the average cubic space per person available " in the dwellings of the several places cannot be deduced from " the above figures. Some further light will be thrown on this " subject by the statistics to be published in the volume relating " to separate tenements, in which the numbers of rooms occupied " by various numbers of persons will be shown. It may be " assumed that in the towns with a comparatively high average " number of persons per house there is either more sub-letting of " ordinary dwelling-houses, or a larger proportion of flats, than " in the towns with a low average number of persons per house ; " but it is at least probable that on the whole any excess in the " average which may be due to the latter consideration would " be partly compensated for by the greater accommodation " provided in a block of flats than in a single dwelling-house " of the same class."

METEOROLOGY.

By the courtesy of the Director-General of Ordnance Survey, Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E., an abstract from the Meterological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1912, and the averages for 10 years, 1902–1911, are appended in a table at the end of this Report (page 121).

The weather of 1912 was in marked difference to that of the previous year, the summer of 1911 being exceptionally sunny, hot, and dry, and that of 1912 comparatively sunless, cool, and wet, and the mean of the maximum temperature of the five months, May to September, being 8 degrees below that of 1911.

The following comparative figures for the months of June, July and August in 1911 and 1912 are interesting :—

	Mean temperature. Degrees.	Sunshine. Hours.	Rainfall. Inches.
1911	65	842	2.33
1912	59	458	13.77

Although the maximum temperatures were below the average the minima were above, the mean temperature for the whole year exactly agreeing with the average, 51.0 degrees.

The sunshine recorded was 1,375 hours, 327 hours below the average for the past 10 years, and is one of the lowest totals recorded in Southampton. April was the finest month with 250 hours sunshine.

The rainfall for the year amounted to 37.27 inches, being over 5 inches above the average. April and May were very dry, only 1.39 inches being recorded during the two months. The wettest month was August with a rainfall of 6.180 inches, rain being recorded on no less than 28 days out of the 31.

In the Annual Summary for the year 1912 issued by the Meteorological Office, London, the mean temperature of towns along the South Coast is given as:—

Penzance ..	52.9	Southampton ..	51.0
Falmouth ..	51.4	Bournemouth ..	50.9
Plymouth ...	51.4	Worthing ..	50.8
Eastbourne ..	51.3	Hastings ..	50.7
Brighton ..	51.2	Dover ..	49.7

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Borough amounted to 2,806, which is 43 less than the number recorded in the previous year, when 2,849 were registered. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 1,219, compared with 1,039 in 1911.

Of the total 2806 Births recorded 1443 were males and 1363 females, the proportion of males to females being 1059 males to every 1,000 females. The proportion in the previous ten years was 1,049, and the average for England and Wales 1,039.

The Births registered were equal to a rate of 23.29 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is 0.65 below that of the previous year, and 1.48 below the average of the five years 1907–1911, and is the lowest Birth Rate recorded in the Borough.

The illegitimate births registered amounted to 97, compared with 101 in the previous year. This number is equal to a rate of 0.81 per 1,000 of the population, or 35 illegitimate births to every 1,000 births registered. The average for England and Wales is 1.0 and 41 respectively. The occupation of the mother was given as domestic servant in 57 instances.

The Birth Rate in the Municipal Wards was highest in Northam, Shirley and Millbrook Wards and lowest in Banister and All Saints Wards, as was the case in 1911. The Birth Rates in the Municipal Wards in 1912 are appended :—

Banister	14.67	Trinity	24.13
All Saints	16.22	St. Mary's	24.14
Bevois	19.33	Town	24.40
Newtown	19.97	Portswood	24.49
Freemantle	20.25	Millbrook	28.69
St. Denys	20.53	Shirley	28.83
		Northam	31.06

The Birth Rate in the old Civil Parishes of the Borough was :—

Town	23.5
Portswood and Bitterne Park	22.1
Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook	23.7

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in the Borough during the year amounted to 1629, being a decrease of 218 when compared with 1911 and 32 below the average of the previous ten years.

Of the total number registered 96 were deaths of non-residents coming under the definition of " transferable deaths " ; that is, persons who having a fixed or usual residence in England and Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. Fifty-four deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts and were transferred.

The total, therefore, of deaths belonging to the Borough amounted to 1,587, and gives a general Death Rate of 13.17 per 1,000 of the population, which is 2.06 lower than that of the preceding year, and 0.57 below the average of the previous five years.

In comparing the Death Rate with other towns and with England and Wales the age and sex constitution of the population has to be taken into account, and the Registrar-General supplies to each of the large towns a factor by which the general death rate of such town should be multiplied to make it comparable with that of England and Wales. This gives a corrected death rate for each town of what it would be if the age and sex distribution of the population were the same as that of England and Wales. The factor for correction for Southampton is 0.9574, which gives a corrected Death Rate of 12.61.

The corrected Death Rate for England and Wales during the year was 13.3, and for the 95 large towns 14.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths of males amounted to 842 and of females 745, the deaths of males being equal to a rate of 14.5 and females of 11.9 per 1,000 of the estimated male and female population of the Borough.

The diminution in the Death Rate compared with the year 1911 was due to the climatic conditions experienced, and the the effect of this is shown by the deaths of infants under one year being 147 less than the number recorded in 1911. This decrease was chiefly owing to the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis being 137 lower.

The deaths recorded from other diseases were as a rule about the average and call for no special comment.

Eighteen deaths of persons (foreigners or colonials) who had arrived in the Port were registered during the year in the Borough, and having no settled residence in England and Wales are included as residents of the Borough, in accordance with the Rules of the Local Government Board. The diseases from which these persons died were :—Enteric Fever, 2 ; Measles, 1 ; Diarrhœa, 1 ; Phthisis, 3 ; Cancer, 1 ; Bronchitis, 2 ; Pneumonia, 2 ; Suicide, 2 ; other diseases, 4. These deaths are included in the tabulated statements in this Report.

The Death Rate in each of the Municipal Wards of the Borough per 1,000 of the population was :—

Banister	9.91	All Saints ...	12.61
Portswood ...	11.25	St. Denys ...	12.77
Freemantle ...	11.32	Shirley	12.85
Newtown ...	11.55	Trinity	13.62
Bevois	11.55	St. Mary's ...	14.95
Millbrook ...	11.73	Northam ...	15.57
		Town	17.68

With the exception of Banister and Town Wards all the wards of the Borough had a lower Death Rate than in the preceding year, the principal decrease being in Millbrook Ward, the Death Rate being 6.38 less than in 1911.

The causes of death in each ward are shown in Table 9, page 109.

The Death Rate in each of the old Civil Parishes of the Borough was :—

Town	14.7
Portswood and Bitterne Park	11.6
Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook	11.3

The Borough is now united into one Civil Parish, and is divided into two Registration Districts—east and west—the dividing line being the main street from the Town Quay to the top of the Common.

Of the 1,629 deaths registered in the Borough 516 occurred in public institutions, which is equal to 31.7 of the total deaths. The Institutions in which deaths occurred were :—Isolation Hospital, 35 ; Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, 173 ; Workhouse, 68 ; Union Infirmary, 219 ; Grosvenor House, 21.

Inquests were held on 168 persons during the year, equal to a percentage of 10.3 of the deaths registered in the Borough, and compares with 8.9 in the previous year and 10.1 in 1910.

TABLE A.

Showing Estimated Population, Birth Rates, Infantile Mortality, and Death Rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the year 1912, and the corresponding Statistics for the year 1911.

Ward.	Estimated population Middle of 1912.	1912. Birth Rate	1912. Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	1912. Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	1912. Death Rate from Phthisis.	1912. Death Rate from All Causes.	1911. Birth Rate	1911. Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	1911. Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	1911. Death Rate from Phthisis.	1911. Death Rate from All Causes.
1. Town ..	11,637	24.40	124.1	0.95	1.98	17.68	23.55	150.2	1.90	2.50	17.60
2. St. Mary's ..	12,679	24.14	91.8	1.18	1.74	14.95	24.61	99.7	2.22	1.66	16.07
3. Northam ..	11,597	31.06	103.1	1.64	1.82	15.57	31.70	125.7	2.59	1.82	16.18
4. Trinity ..	9,063	24.13	78.	1.33	1.11	13.62	25.81	115.9	1.55	1.88	15.38
5. Newtown ..	8,341	19.97	72.3	0.48	1.08	11.55	19.97	120.5	0.96	1.44	13.11
6. All Saints ..	8,595	16.22	57.6	0.23	1.63	12.61	18.62	103.9	1.09	1.69	16.80
7. Bevois ..	8,254	19.33	31.4	0.97	1.09	11.55	20.82	141.2	1.22	1.22	14.93
8. Banister ..	7,389	14.67	55.6	0.0	0.82	9.91	15.54	80.4	0.55	0.28	9.72
9. Freemantle ..	7,979	20.25	50.	0.50	0.76	11.32	18.93	166.7	2.16	1.77	15.78
10. Millbrook ..	9,407	28.69	89.2	0.75	1.28	11.73	27.98	232.6	4.12	1.30	18.11
11. Shirley ..	8,978	28.83	54.3	0.45	1.01	12.85	28.70	152.	2.18	1.38	16.53
12. Portswood ..	8,564	24.49	100.5	1.88	1.17	11.25	24.07	105.	1.20	1.66	12.12
13. St. Deny's ..	8,408	20.53	127.9	1.43	1.07	12.77	25.58	126.2	1.62	1.24	14.03
Whole Borough ..	120,891	23.29	84.4	0.94	1.33	13.17	23.94	134.8	1.85	1.58	15.23

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The mortality of infants under one year of age showed a remarkable decrease compared with that of the previous year the deaths numbering 237, compared with 384 recorded in 1911.

The climatic conditions existing in 1912 were favourable to infant life owing to the mild winter and cool summer experienced and to this fact the diminution in the infant mortality compared with that of 1911 is chiefly due.

The rate of infantile mortality is calculated on the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to each 1,000 births registered during the same year. The rate for 1912 amounted to 84.4, compared with 135 in 1911, 79 in 1910, and 108 the average of the previous five years.

The infantile mortality rate in England and Wales for 1912 was 95, and for the 95 large towns 101.

The mortality rate for male infants for every 1,000 male births was 92.2, compared with 76.3 for females. The rates for 1911 were: Males, 156.6; females, 112.8.

The decrease in the number of deaths of infants during 1912 will be more apparent by comparing the principal causes for the past three years.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	23	131	28
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	34	49	27
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	31	56	42
Premature Birth	63	65	55

The table on page 17 shows in detail the causes and ages at death of infants under one year of age, 27 per cent. of which occurred in the first week of life.

The deaths of illegitimate infants amounted to 23, which, calculated upon the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period, is equal to an infantile mortality rate of 237, compared with 79 for legitimate infants Similar rates in the preceding year were for illegitimate infants 366, legitimate 128.

With regard to the localities in which the deaths occurred, taking the old civil parishes first, it will be seen that compared with 1911 the largest decrease was in Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook, in which districts the mortality of infants in 1911 was exceptionally high. On the average of the last three years the infantile mortality in Town Proper has been lower than in either Portswood or Shirley districts.

The infantile mortality rate in these districts since 1905 is appended:—

	Town. Proper.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.
1905	147	107	124
1906	123	96	106
1907	123	94	88
1908	127	92	98
1909	121	73	99
1910	80	80	75
1911	120	121	173
1912	91	94	65

The infantile mortality rate in the Municipal Wards showed some remarkable differences compared with 1911, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Ward.	1912.	1911.
Bevois	31.4	141.2
Freemantle	50.	166.7
Shirley	54.3	152.
Banister	55.6	80.4
All Saints	57.6	103.9
Newtown	72.3	120.5
Trinity	78.0	115.9
Millbrook	89.2	232.6
St. Mary's	91.8	99.7
Portswood	100.5	105.
Northam	103.1	125.7
Town	124.1	150.2
St. Denys	127.9	126.2

The only ward with a higher rate than in the previous year was St. Denys.

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act requires any person in attendance upon the mother within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of such birth in writing within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

This Act was passed in order that Health Authorities might obtain immediate notice of the occurrence of a birth, thus making it possible for Health Visitors to give early instruction and advice to the mother as to the feeding and treatment of the child. Under the Registration Act, which allows a limit of six weeks within which a birth may be registered, it frequently occurs that registration of a birth is only obtained after death has taken place. During the year 116 deaths occurred among infants under six weeks of age, that is about one-half of all those that occurred under one year of age.

During the year 2569 notifications were received under the Act, which is an increase of 123 compared with 1911.

This total is equal to a percentage of 91.1 of the births registered during the same period, and compares favourably with 85.9 in 1911, and 85.6 in 1910. The notifications received were 289 from medical practitioners, 1,790 from midwives, and 490 from other persons present in the house at the time of birth.

The figures since the Act came into operation are :—

Notified by—	1908. (42 weeks)	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Doctors	280	302	255	319	289
Midwives	1387	1694	1788	1727	1790
Other persons present in the house at time of birth	500	612	462	400	490
	2,167	2,608	2,505	2,446	2,569
Percentage to births registered during the same period		88.8	85.6	85.9	91.1

Visits are made by the Health Visitor to births occurring amongst the poorer inhabitants of the Borough, especially to those living in the more congested districts where advice and instruction as to feeding and management of infants would be likely to be most helpful. Subsequent visits are made if necessary at frequent intervals, and these visits are as a rule appreciated and welcomed by the parents. The total number of births visited by the Health Visitor amounted to 847.

All births registered that have not been visited by the Health Visitor are investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors with a view of obtaining information as to feeding for statistical purposes, and for comparing the mortality amongst breast-fed and bottle-fed children.

It is difficult, however, to arrive at a reliable comparison owing to many infants being weaned two or three months after birth, and as the visits are made within the first two months of birth the figures given below relate only to that period.

It was possible to obtain information in 2368 instances as to feeding, of which 1,986 were stated to be fed by the breast alone and 382 were fed by artificial food, namely, breast and cows' milk or condensed milk, 63 ; cows' milk, 180 ; condensed milk, 77 ; cows' milk or condensed with patent foods, 62.

The deaths of infants under one year of age amongst those infants of which information as to feeding were obtained are given in the following table :—

How Fed.	Number.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Breast	1986	91	4.6
Cows milk or food other than the breast	382	71	18.6

All premises visited in connection with the Notification of Births Act were inspected, resulting in 827 sanitary defects or nuisances being remedied.

The table which follows shows the birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality in Southampton since 1882, and averages in quinquennial periods :—

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1882.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Average Five Years.		
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1882	32.1	18.3	131	31.8	18.6	134
1883	34.6	20.9	137			
1884	31.7	16.9	114			
1885	30.5	19.0	146			
1886	30.1	18.0	140			
1887	31.3	18.7	145	30.6	17.5	128
1888	31.3	16.9	126			
1889	30.6	16.3	117			
1890	28.5	17.5	129			
1891	31.3	18.0	123			
1892	28.6	21.5	148	29.8	18.6	145
1893	29.5	19.5	157			
1894	30.2	16.0	119			
1895	30.4	18.7	155			
1896	30.4	17.2	146			
1897	30.4	17.3	156	29.6	17.6	159
1898	29.8	17.3	153			
1899	29.6	19.1	178			
1900	28.3	17.6	152			
1901	30.0	16.6	154			
1902	29.1	15.7	124	27.6	14.6	120
1903	29.4	14.1	114			
1904	27.5	14.2	114			
1905	26.0	15.1	133			
1906	26.0	13.8	113			
1907	24.3	13.6	108	24.8	13.7	108
1908	25.4	13.6	113			
1909	25.3	13.9	106			
1910	24.9	12.4	79			
1911	23.9	15.2	135			
1912	23.3	13.2	84			

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1912.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1–2 weeks.	2–3 weeks.	3–4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified	65	17	13	8	103	48	35	28	23	134
All Causes { Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	5	14
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6
Convulsions	4	2	2	..	8	4	1	1	1	15
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	1	3	1	5	6	2	2	1	16
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	1	..	1	6	8	7	4	26
Diarrhœa	..	1	..	1	2	3	6	3	..	14
Enteritis	..	..	2	2	4	4	3	3	..	14
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	5
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Injury at Birth	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis	6	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital Malformations	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3
Premature Birth	42	7	3	2	54	1	..	..	..	55
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	8	3	..	..	11	10	5	1	..	27
Other Causes	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	4	3	16
	65	17	13	8	103	48	35	28	23	237

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

This death rate is calculated on the number of deaths occurring from the chief epidemic diseases, namely, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years of age. Previous to the year 1910 the total deaths from Diarrhœa at all ages were included under the latter heading.

The death rate from these diseases amounted to 0.938 per 1,000 of the population and was considerably below the rate of last year. The diminution in the number of zymotic deaths was entirely due to the decrease in the number of deaths recorded from Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

The zymotic death rate recorded in the Municipal Wards was :—

Banister ...	... 0.0	Bevois ...	... 0.97
All Saints ...	... 0.23	St. Mary's	... 1.18
Shirley ...	... 0.45	Trinity ...	... 1.33
Newtown ...	... 0.48	St. Denys	... 1.43
Freemantle	... 0.50	Northam	... 1.64
Millbrook ...	... 0.75	Portswood	... 1.88
Town ...	... 0.95		

The comparatively high mortality rate in St. Denys and Portswood Wards was chiefly due to deaths from Diarrhœa and Whooping Cough.

The death rate per 1,000 of the population from the diseases included in the group mentioned above for the past five years is as follows :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Small Pox	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Scarlet Fever ...	.034	.043	.017	.042	.017
Diphtheria	.137	.164	.136	.194	.158
Enteric Fever ...	.034	.086	.085	.025	.066
Measles	.189	.000	.145	.109	.149
Whooping Cough ...	.301	.362	.094	.151	.291
Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age	.575	.491	.288	1.328	.257
Total Zymotic death rate ...	1.270	1.146	0.765	1.849	0.938

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT.

The number of cases of infectious sickness notified during the year under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act amounted to 573, This total is 70 lower than the number recorded in 1911 and compares favourably with the average of 673 of the previous five years.

By general order made by the Local Government Board on the 15th August, 1912, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were made compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1912.

The cases notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act for five years—1908-1912—are :—

Disease.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Small-pox	3	1	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	536	424	219	198	288
Diphtheria	248	222	208	352	192
Enteric Fever	37	53	55	20	12
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	7	9	4	4	5
Erysipelas	74	92	67	69	72
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Total	905	801	553	643	573

The following is a comparison of the infectious sickness rates in Southampton in 1912 with the average in the County Boroughs of England and for the whole of England during the same period, per 1,000 of the population :—

	Southampton.	County Boroughs of England.	England.
Small Pox	0.02	0.01	0.0
Scarlet Fever	2.39	3.46	2.95
Diphtheria	1.59	1.32	1.24
Enteric Fever	0.10	0.28	0.23
Puerperal Fever	0.04	0.07	0.06
Erysipelas	0.60	0.75	0.65
Total	4.74	5.89	5.13

There were 2,168 visits and re-visits made to houses in which infectious diseases occurred, and inquiries were made relative to the probable source of infection, and the isolation of the patient. Information was also given concerning the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

In addition, 3,239 visits were made to the homes of persons who had been exposed to infection on ships arriving in the Port.

In connection with school absentees, 1,220 visits were made where non-notifiable infectious diseases occurred.

Of the cases notified 391 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 113 houses in which cases occurred.

Particulars respecting each disease are appended :—

SMALL POX.

Two cases of Small Pox were notified during the year in the Borough.

The first case was notified on the 7th March, the patient being a woman (J. S.) aged 41, residing at Cawte Road, Freemantle. The case was notified in the evening and immediately removed for isolation. Disinfection of the premises and the vaccination and disinfection of all known contacts was carried out the same night.

The source of the infection could not be traced. The husband of the woman was a foreman at some engineering works in the town and had been ailing for a fortnight previously, but no history of his having been in contact with Small Pox infection could be obtained.

All contacts were kept under daily observation. No further case occurred.

The case was of a discrete type and had been vaccinated in infancy. The patient was discharged on the 13th April.

The second case occurred on the 24th March, the patient being a steward (J. E. M.) residing in Portswood. This man had arrived at his home on the 14th March ex H.M. Transport " Dongola," from which vessel a Lascar fireman had been removed to the Hospital Ship suffering from Small Pox.

The patient had been in contact with the case, and he had been kept under observation since his arrival. Disinfection of the premises and the vaccination and disinfection of all contacts was carried out the same day, and the contacts kept under daily observation.

The disease was of a modified type and the patient had been vaccinated in infancy.

He was discharged from the Hospital Ship on the 27th April.

In addition to the two cases mentioned, three cases were landed in the Port and removed to the Hospital Ship. Two vessels also reported having had cases on board which were landed at other ports on the homeward voyage. Particulars of these are given in the Port Report.

The number of persons landed from these vessels amounted to 469 crew, and 2,415 passengers.

The members of the crew residing in the town were kept under daily observation for three weeks by the Sanitary Staff, and the names and addresses of those proceeding to other districts, together with those of the passengers, were forwarded to the Sanitary Authorities at their various destinations.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year amounted to 288, being an increase of 93 when compared with the previous year, when 195 cases were notified.

The cases notified and deaths resulting from this disease during the past five years were :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1907	165	2	1.21
1908	536	4	0.75
1909	424	5	1.47
1910	219	2	0.92
1911	195	5	2.56
1912	288	2	0.69

The disease was most prevalent in the months of October and November. The districts with the highest proportion of cases were Northam, 65 cases, and the Town Ward, with 31 cases ; the lowest were Portswood, 8 cases, and Newtown, 11 cases.

The disease generally was of a mild type, only two deaths being reported, giving a case mortality of 0.69 per cent., which is the lowest recorded in the Borough.

Two hundred and thirty-five of the cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, being a percentage of 81.6, compared with 88.7 in the previous year and 83.6 in 1910.

In addition to the above cases six cases of Scarlet Fever from neighbouring districts and five cases landed from vessels in the Port were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year. Two observation cases were also admitted.

Operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was performed in 30 cases, or 12.8 per cent of the total number of cases admitted to Hospital (including cases admitted from other districts).

Several of the cases of Scarlet Fever admitted were suffering from purulent nasal discharge, 44 of the cases admitted being complicated in this way.

The methods of treatment and discharge which have been adopted at the Isolation Hospital since 1902 were again carried out during the year, no heed being taken of desquamation in regard to detention in Hospital, but special attention being given to the condition of the respiratory passages, ears, etc., by special isolation and treatment.

There were no "return" cases of Scarlet Fever, being the third year in succession without any such case being recorded.

The following table gives particulars of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in the Isolation Hospital, the period of detention and the number of "return" cases in each year.

Year.	Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. caus. "return" cases.	Cases. treated at home.
1902 ...	261	208	48	7	53
1903 ...	427	353	34	7	74
1904 ...	113	102	26.7	2	11
1905 ...	140	123	29.3	2	17
1906 ...	68	60	28.8	2	8
1907 ...	165	151	32.6	3	14
1908 ...	536	378	33.7	5	158
1909 ...	424	331	38.8	3	93
1910 ...	219	183	36.9	0	36
1911 ...	195	171	34.0	0	24
1912 ...	288	235	32.0	0	53

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified showed a large decrease when compared with the previous year. The total amounted to 192 and is the lowest total recorded since 1903. The case mortality, however, was higher, 19 deaths being registered from the disease :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1906	262	24	9.16
1907	204	22	10.78
1908	248	16	6.45
1909	222	19	8.56
1910	208	16	7.69
1911	352	23	6.53
1912	192	19	9.90

The disease was most prevalent in the first quarter of the year.

The highest number of cases occurred in Northam Ward 27 cases and Bevois Ward, 19 cases; the Wards having the lowest number being Trinity, 6; Newtown, 10; and St. Mary s, 12. The cases in Millbrook Ward showed a large decrease, being 19 compared with 66 in the previous twelve months.

One hundred and fifty-one of the 192 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 78.7, compared with 79.8 in 1911, and 84.1 in 1910.

In addition to the above, 12 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment from neighbouring districts and from the Port.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified in the Borough amounted to thirteen (including one case of Continued Fever) compared with 20 in 1911 and 37 the average for the previous five years.

The total notified is the lowest recorded in any one year in the Borough since the Infectious Disease Notification Act came into operation in 1889.

The number of cases notified and the deaths that have occurred since 1901 are:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths amongst. cases notified in the Borough.
1901	106	7	6.6
1902	123	15	12.2
1903	148	19	12.8
1904	19	1	5·3
1905	34	8	23·5
1906	15	5	33·3
1907	21	4	19.0
1908	37	4	10.8
1909	53	7	13·2
1910	55	9	16.4
1911	20	3	15·0
1912	13	3	23·1

With regard to the number of deaths given above it should be stated that in the mortality records in other tables in this Report a total of eight deaths from Enteric Fever is shown. The additional five deaths occurred amongst cases landed in the Port suffering from the disease. These cases were either members of the crew having a residence in Southampton or persons from foreign countries or the Colonies who had no settled residence in England or Wales, and are, therefore, included as residents in accordance with the rules of the Local Government Board.

Three of the five deaths referred to occurred among members the crew of vessels who had a residence in Southampton ; the other two were those of passengers, one of whom resided at Philadelphia, U.S.A., the other at Johannesburg.

The following are corresponding figures for previous years which will explain the discrepancy between the deaths given in the Table above and those shown in Table 4 in the Appendix :—

1909	3
1910	1
1911	0
1912	5

Three of the cases notified had partaken of shell-fish shortly before illness commenced, the shell-fish eaten being oysters and whelks 1, winkles 1, cockles 1. One patient had been in contact with a case that was landed in the Port, and three cases were probably infected in other districts, they having been away on holidays and returned home unwell ; one from Sussex, one from the Isle of Wight, and one from France. In the remaining five cases no information could be obtained as to the origin of infection.

The boy who was notified to be suffering from Continued Fever had been previously admitted to the Isolation Hospital in 1909 suffering from the same illness.

Five of the cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, and two to the Union Infirmary. The remaining six cases were treated in their own homes.

In addition to the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough thirty were admitted from vessels arriving in the Port, and one case from a neighbouring district.

The following is a detailed list of cases which occurred in the Borough during the year :—

ENTERIC FEVER, 1912.

NO.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	ADDRESS.	WHERE ISOLATED.	REMARKS.
1	Feb. 12	W. J. H.	10	M	Princes Street	Isolation Hospital	Continued Fever. This case was also admitted to Hospital in 1907 with Continued Fever
2	May 13	E. W.	47	F	Firgrove Road	Do.	Had been in contact with a Port case of Enteric Fever
3	June 5	A. N.	33	F	Bellemoor Road	At Home	Had eaten oysters and whelks previous to illness
4	,, 7	A. V. H.	15	M	Mount Place, Mount Street	Do.	Had eaten periwinkles previous to illness
5	,, 10	W. J. C.	26	M	Sir George's Road	Isolation Hospital	
6	July 5	F. P.	30	M	Hartley Street	Union Infirmary	
7	Aug. 18	L. M.	23	F	St. Mary's Road	At Home	Returned home unwell from Ryde, Isle of Wight
8	Sept. 3	H. W. J.	35	M	Havelock Road	Do.	Returned home unwell from Brighton
	,, 23	G. T.	31	M	High Street	Union Infirmary	Had eaten cockles previous to illness
10	,, 28	J. E. L.	54	F	Waterloo Cottages, New Road	Isolation Hospital	
11	Oct. 1	E. M. O'C.	26	F	Cross House Terrace	Do.	
12	,, 23	F. H.	14	M	London Road	At Home	Returned home unwell from France
13	Dec. 10	W. H. L.	53	M	St. Andrew's Road	Do.	

The following shows the Sanitary Defects found in houses in which cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever occurred :—

WARD.	Number of cases notified during the year.		Water Closets inadequately supplied with water.		Defective guttering under roof of houses causing damp wallls.		Defective drains.		Dirty walls and ceilings of houses.		Defective paving in back yards.		No sanitary dustbins.		Roof of houses defective.		Back yards unpaved.		Total number of Nuisances abated.	
	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
Town Ward	13	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
St. Mary's ,,	12	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	15	..
Northam ,,	27	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	17	..
Trinity ,,	6	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	4
Newtown ,,	10	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
All Saints ,,	13	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	1
Bevois ,,	19	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Banister ,,	13	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Freemantle ,,	17	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	10	..
Millbrook ,,	15	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Shirley ,,	17	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
Portswood ,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
St. Denys ,,	13	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
Total ..	192	12	3	..	10	1	33	..	20	1	16	..	23	2	6	1	3	..	114	5

1912 (52 weeks ended 28th December, 1912).—**TABLE** showing the number of Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, and Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa occurring in each week, tabulated according to the Municipal Ward in which such Cases or Deaths occurred.

Week ending	TOWN.						ST. MARY.						NORTHAM.					
	Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.
January 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
February 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
,, 24	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
March 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 16	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 23	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
April 6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
,, 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
,, 20	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
May 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
,, 11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
,, 18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
June 1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
,, 8	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
,, 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
,, 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
July 6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
,, 13	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
,, 20	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
,, 27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
August 3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
,, 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
September 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 14	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 21	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
,, 28	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
October 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 19	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
,, 26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
November 2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
,, 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 23	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
,, 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
December 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
,, 14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 21	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	31	13	3	2	4	2	19	12	1	6	5	4	65	27	1	4	3	3
Per 100,000 of population	267	115	25	17	34	17	150	95	8	47	40	32	562	234	9	35	26	26

Week ending	TRINITY.						NEWTOWN.						ALL SAINTS.					
	Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa
January 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
,, 27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
February 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 9	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
,, 23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
April 6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 20	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
May 4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 11	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 18	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
June 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
July 6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
August 3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 24	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
September 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
,, 14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 21	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 28	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
October 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
November 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
,, 14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	19	6	3	1	2	4	11	10	—	1	2	1	13	13	2	—	—	3
Per 100,000 of population	210	66	33	11	22	44	132	120	—	12	24	12	152	152	24	—	—	35

Week ending	BEVOIS.						BANISTER.						FREEMANTLE.					
	Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa
January 6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
February 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
,, 23	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
April 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 13	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
May 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 18	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
,, 25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
June 1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
,, 22	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 29	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
July 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 13	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
August 3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
,, 14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
October 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
November 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 30	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	22	19	—	2	4	2	18	13	—	—	—	—	19	17	2	—	2	1
Per 100,000 of population	268	231	—	24	49	24	244	177	—	—	—	—	239	213	25	—	25	13

Week ending	MILLBROOK.						SHIRLEY.						PORTSWOOD.					
	Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa
January 6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
,, 13	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February 3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
March 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
,, 16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 23	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
April 6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, 20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
May 4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
,, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
,, 8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
,, 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
,, 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
,, 13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 20	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
,, 24	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September 7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
October 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, 12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
,, 19	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
November 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 16	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
,, 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	22	15	—	—	1	5	18	17	1	1	1	3	8	17	—	1	7	3
Per 100,000 of population	233	160	—	—	11	53	201	190	11	11	11	34	94	199	—	12	82	35

Week ending	ST. DENYS.						BOROUGH.					
	Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa
January 6	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	2	1
,, 13	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	1	—
,, 20	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	10	—	—	1	2
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	2
February 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	2
,, 17	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	—
,, 24	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	3	—
March 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—
,, 9	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	—	—	4	—
,, 16	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	1	3	2
,, 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—
,, 30	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	1	—
April 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
,, 13	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	3	—
,, 20	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	2	1
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	1
May 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	1
,, 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	1	—
,, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	3
,, 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	2	—	1
June 1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	—	1	2	—
,, 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	—	1	—
,, 15	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	1
,, 22	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	1	—	1
,, 29	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	5	—	2	—	—
July 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	1	1	—	—
,, 13	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	1
,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	1	—	1
,, 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	1	—	3
August 3	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	—	—	1	4
,, 10	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	1
,, 17	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
,, 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	—	—	1
,, 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
September 7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	1
,, 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
,, 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	—	1	—
October 5	7	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	1	—	—	—
,, 12	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	1
,, 19	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	1
,, 26	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	1	—	—
November 2	2	1	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—
,, 9	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
,, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
,, 23	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	—	—	—	3
,, 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1
December 7	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	1
,, 14	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	1	2	1	—
,, 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—
,, 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Totals ..	23	13	—	3	4	6	288	192	13	18	35	37
Per 100,000 of population	274	155	—	36	48	72	239	159	11	15	29	31

MEASLES.

Measles was responsible for 18 deaths during the year, or an increase of 6 on the total recorded in 1911.

The disease was most prevalent during the months of May and June, and again at the close of the year the cases reported from the Elementary Schools showed the disease was inclined to spread.

Ten of the deaths recorded occurred in the Northam and St. Mary's Wards.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Thirty-five deaths occurred from Whooping Cough, being an increase of 17 over the preceding year, the average for the previous five years being 25.

Twenty-seven of the deaths recorded were under 2 years of age.

Seven deaths occurred in Portswood Ward, 5 in St. Mary's Ward, and 4 each in Town, Bevois, and St. Denys Wards.

The disease was most prevalent in the early part of the year, 31 of the deaths occurring during the first five months.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The mortality from these diseases showed a decrease of 141 deaths, compared with the year 1911, the totals recorded being 37 in 1912 and 178 in 1911, the average for the five years 1906-1911 being 81. The decrease was due to the cool, wet summer experienced, when the meteorological conditions did not favour the putrefaction of organic matter or the breeding of flies.

The remarkable difference of the meteriological conditions of the summer months of 1912 compared with 1911 is shown on page 7.

The deaths classified by the Registrar-General under the heading "Diarrhœa and Enteritis" include deaths from the following diseases :—

	Under 2 years of age.	Aged 2 years and over.	Total.
Diarrhœa and Infective Enteritis	13	...	13
Enteritis	10	3	13
Gastro-Enteritis	5	...	5
Dyspepsia (under 2 years of age)	1	...	1
Colitis	...	1	1
Duodenal Ulcer	...	4	4
Totals	29	8	37

The death rate from all diseases under the heading of "Diarrhœa and Enteritis" amounted to 0.31, compared with 1.50 in the preceding year, and the death rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age was equal to a rate of 0.24, compared with 1.33 in 1911.

The deaths occurred at intervals throughout the year, showing no tendency to increase during the summer months as is usually the case.

The highest number of deaths were recorded in the following wards :—St. Denys, 6 ; Millbrook, 5 ; St. Mary's, 4 ; Trinity, 4.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

These Regulations, dated August 15th, 1912, came into operation on the 1st September, 1912, and enforced the compulsory notification of cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis throughout England and Wales.

The Corporation of Southampton had, however, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, made an order extending the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, so as to include the diseases mentioned. This order was made by the Council on the 28th February, 1912, and came into operation on 23rd March, after approval by the Local Government Board.

The new Regulations do not apply to any District in which an order had already been made except the provisions contained in Article IV., which requires the date of onset of illness to be stated in addition to the particulars on the form of certificate under the Act of 1889.

Only one case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified during the year, the patient being a woman aged 24. The patient died, the death being attributed to " Meningitis." One death occurred before the Order came into force, the case being a boy aged 10 months.

No case of Poliomyelitis was notified, but two deaths from the disease were registered. One which occurred before the disease was notifiable, was that of a boy aged 7 months ; the other was that of a ship's greaser, aged 50 years, who died in the Union Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

On the 11th November, 1911, the Local Government Board issued Regulations—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1911—making it compulsory for medical practitioners to notify every case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring in either his public or private practice to the Medical Officer of Health.

These Regulations were issued with the intention of completing the system of notification which was inaugurated in 1908 and was limited to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst inmates of Poor Law Institutions, and which were further extended in March, 1911, to apply to in-patients or out-patients in Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The Regulations of November, 1911, came into operation on the 1st January, 1912, so it is now possible to give a record of the results obtained for a complete year of the working of the three sets of Regulations.

The Regulations of November, 1911, did not revoke the previous Regulations, but were in addition thereto.

Regulations.	New cases belonging to the Borough.	Cases transferred the address given being situated in another District.	Old cases re-notified.	Total.
1908	74	0	123	197
1911 (Hospital) ...	37	16	10	63
1911	228	3	26	257
	339	19	159	517

The total new cases notified who were resident in the Borough at the date of notification amounted to 339, which is equal to a rate of 2.81 per 1,000 of the population.

The total of the cases notified under the 1911 Regulations is less than was expected, and it is certain that many cases were not notified. This is proved by the fact that 36 of the deaths registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year had not been notified.

The rate per 1,000 for England and Wales of cases notified during the same period was 3.06, to which figure the Local Government Board append a note that there is reason to believe that all cases coming under medical care have not been reported. The rate for England and Wales would also suggest that many cases were not notified in Southampton as the average death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is higher in Southampton than the average for England and Wales.

The cases notified since the Regulations of 1908 came into operation are :—

	Poor Law Regulations.		Hospital Regulations.		1911 Regulations.	
	New.	Re-notified.	New.	Re-notified.	New.	Re-notified.
1909 ...	216	185	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	146	205	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	112	129	55	4	...	...
1912 ...	74	123	37	10	228	26

Of the total new cases notified in 1912, 200 were males and 139 females, which gives a case rate equal to 3.43 and 2.22 per 1,000 persons of the estimated male and female population.

The age and sex incidence of the cases notified is appended :—

	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	0	1
1 to 5 years	2	1
5 ,, 10 ,, ...	12	8
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	9	4
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	14	16
20 ,, 25 ,, ...	18	19
25 ,, 35 ,, ...	54	39
35 ,, 45 ,, ...	46	29
45 ,, 55 ,, ...	31	15
55 ,, 65 ,, ...	11	4
65 and upwards	3	3
	200	139

The localities in which the cases occurred are appended grouped into municipal wards. Too much importance, however, must not be attached to the results of one year's working as considerable variation is likely to occur from year to year in the number of cases notified in a small locality. For instance, in Trinity Ward, which in the previous ten years has the highest average mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the cases notified in proportion to the population is low compared with the other wards, and Portswood, which has a low average death rate, is amongst the highest in cases notified in 1912.

Ward.	No. of cases notified.
Freemantle	11
Trinity	14
Banister	16
Shirley	20
Newtown	21
St. Denys	22
Bevois	24
All Saints	26
Portswood	29
St. Mary's	33
Millbrook	33
Town	40
Northam	50
	339

The case rate and death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards is shown on page 38.

Cases treated at the Borough Sanatorium (Isolation Hospital) during the year.

The number of cases admitted to the Borough Sanatorium during the year amounted to 96, being an increase of 65 compared with the previous year. Seven of the cases that were admitted proved not to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Nine of the cases died during the year while in the Sanatorium.

The following table, which gives particulars of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated in the Borough Sanatorium, relates only to those cases discharged during the year in order that a complete return may be given as to the results achieved in respect of each individual case up to the time of leaving.

The cases are classified for statistical purposes into three groups in accordance with the nomenclature agreed upon by the International Tuberculosis Committee.

This classification is described in the Official Journal of the

I. Disease of slight severity, limited to small areas of one apices, does not extend beyond the spine of scapula frontal, beyond the second rib.

CASES IN STAGE I.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Disease.	General Condition on Admission.	Temperature range on Admission.
A. L.	17	F	All life	Bad	97–100.2
W. N	36	M	9 months	,,	97–98.6
W. C.	28	M	12 months	Good	96–97.8
C. K.	7	F	3 months	Fair	96–102
F. J.	31	M	2 years	Bad	98–101.8
C. S.	18	F	5 weeks	Fair	96–97.8
A. N.	14	M	All life	,,	96–98
[illegible]. H.	12	M	2 months	Bad	97.6–102.6
F. B.	12	M	All life	Fair	96.2–98.6
D. M.	9	F	All life	Good	96–98
L. K.	17	F	3 years	,,	97–98.6
F. A.	8	M	3 months	,,	96.4–99.8
L. P.	27	F	4 months	,,	96–98.8
D. S.	11	F	7 years	Fair	96.4–98.4
S. L.	41	F	1 year	,,	96.6–98
E. S.	31	F	All life	,,	96.2–98.8
E. C.	9	M	7 years	Poor	96.2–99.8
G. H.	8	F	3 years	Fair	96.4–99.6
G. T.	7	M	All life	,,	96–99.2
M. R.	8	F	4 years	,,	97.2–99.4
M. B.	6	F	1½ years	,,	97–98
F. F.	25	F	3 years	,,	96–98
A. W.	20	F	5 months	,,	96–98.4
A. C.	11	M	5 years	Good	96.2–99.2
G. P.	15	M	10 years	Fair	96.2–98.4
L. B.	26	F	1 2-12ths years	Good	97–99.2
D. W.	13	F	1 year	,,	97–98.4
H. C.	24	M	2 months	,,	97–98.4
G. P.	15	M	6 months	Fair	96.2–98
A. K.	47	F	3 years	,,	96.8–99.2

International Tuberculosis Committee as follows :—

lobe ; that, for instance, in case of infection of both and the clavicle, or in the case of affection of one apex,

CASES IN STAGE I.

Weight on Admission.	No. of days in Sanatorium.	Date of Discharge or Death.	Result.	Increase in Weight.
5st. 8.bs.	105	30th October	Much better	14lbs.
	180	6th March	Slightly worse	
8st. 13½lbs.	91	17th April	Improved	½lb.
2st. 8lbs.	28	15th May	Improved	5¼lbs.
7st. 6¼lbs.	105	5th June	Not so well	10¾lbs(decrease)
8st.	34	10th April	Improved	7lbs.
4st. 6lbs.	58	15th May	Improved	1lb.
	27	Sent to R.S.H.	Worse	
3st. 5lbs.	98	5th August	Improved	1½lbs.
2st. 7lbs.	84	5th August	Improved	4lbs.
6st. 11½lbs.	85	31st July	No change	2¼lbs.
	44	3rd July	Much improved	
7st. 11¾lbs.	26	19th June	Much improved	5½lbs.
4st. 3¾lbs.	66	5th August	Improved	6¾lbs.
6st. 5½lbs.	44	17th July	Disease arrested	4lbs.
7st. 2½lbs.	124	6th October	No change	7lbs. (decrease)
2st. 11lbs.	60	5th October	Slightly improved	1lb.
3st. 9lbs.	55	5th August	Improved	1½lbs.
	38	5th August	Improved	
2st. 9½lbs.	63	11th September	Improved	3¼lbs.
2st. 6½lbs.	63	11th September	Improved	5lbs.
8st. 12½lbs.	46	31st August	Much improved	8¼lbs.
8st. 3lbs.	55	15th October	Improved	11¼lbs.
4st. 5½lbs.	35	16th October	Improved	2lbs.
	46	27th October	Much improved	
6st. 8½lbs.	55	11th December	Improved	3lbs.
4st. 10lbs.	43	27th November	Improved	6¾lbs.
8st. 9½lbs.	49	23rd December	Disease arrested	5lbs.
8st. 1lb.	49	29th December	Disease arrested	12¾lbs.
8st. 6¾lbs.	26	31st December	Improved	2½lbs.

II. Disease of slight severity, more extensive than I., but disease, extending, at most, to the volume of one half

CASES IN STAGE II.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Disease.	General condition on Admission.	Temperature range on Admission.
G. S.	56	M	5 years	Fair	97–98
E. A.	46	F	6 months	,,	97–99
F. D.	28	M	4 months	Bad	97–102
F. H.	6	F	2 years	Fair	96–98.6
E. G.	12	F	3 years	,,	97–98
A. S.	14	F	3 months	Good	96.4–99.4
M. B.	29	F	12 months	Poor	96–99.4
G. R.	54	M	3 months	Bad	96–99.4
G. G.	8	F	5 years	Poor	97–98
A. B.	13	M	3 months	Fair	97–99

III. All cases extending beyond II. and all such with consider-

CASES IN STAGE III.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Disease.	General condition on Admission.	Temperature range on Admission.
M. F.	37	M		Bad	97–99.8
W. K.	40	M	3 years	,,	96–98.4
A M.	26	M	2 years	Good	97–98.6
T. F.	19	M	3 years	Bad	96.8–101.8
W. B.	26	F	2 years	,,	96.6–100.8
M. S.	43	F	2 years	,,	98–99.8
A. W.	25	M	12 months	,,	97–101
A. N.	40	M	8 years	,,	96–99
E. B.	23	M	9 months	,,	96.4–102
F. N.	19	F	1½ years	,,	96–101.4
M. B.	42	F	4 years	,,	99.2–103
F. G.	39	F	1 year	,,	96.8–100.4
V. M.	18	F	6 months	,,	97.6–102.4
W. P.	38	M	7 months	,,	96.8–100.2
R. B.	30	M	6 weeks	,,	97.4–101.8
R. A.	21	M	2 years	Poor	96.2–99
A. V.	26	M	12 months	Fair	96.2–99.6
W. R.	25	M	1½ years	Poor	97–100.2
F. E.	55	M	8 months	,,	97.6–100
M. C.	35	F	2 years	,,	97–98
E. S.	24	F	6 months	Good	96–98.4
H. W.	34	F	5 years	Poor	97–98.6
P. M.	30	M	8 weeks	,,	97–102
G. E.	35	M	2 years	,,	97–100.6
E. P.	21	F	5 years	,,	97–99.6
M. G.	27	F	6 months	Bad	96.2–100.2
J. O.	44	M	4 months	,,	97.6–101.2
E. B.	27	F	11 years	,,	97–99.6
F. C.	42	M	8 years	,,	97–98
C. H.	33	M	1 year	Very Bad	97.4–102.4
C. N.	24	M	All life	,,	96.6–103.4
H. R.	21	F	2 years	Bad	96.2–101.2

affecting at most, the volume of one lobe—or severe lobe.

CASES IN STAGE II.

Weight on Admission.	No. of days in Sanatorium.	Date of Discharge or Death.	Result.	Increase in Weight.
9st. 10lbs. ..	37	10th January ..		
10st. ..	22	29th May ..	Better ..	
8st. 2½lbs. ..	17	3rd June ..	No change ..	4¾lbs(decrease)
2st. 8½lbs. ..	94	22nd September	Improved ..	5½lbs.
3st. 8lbs. ..	66	6th October ..	Improved ..	5lbs.
5st. 2½lbs. ..	72	13th November	Much improved	9lbs.
7st. 11¾lbs. ..	44	20th November	Much improved	
9st. 12¾lbs. ..	53	30th November	Considerably improved	5¾lbs.
3st. 4¾lbs. ..	52	13th December	Improved ..	3½lbs.
4st. 13lbs. ..	47	28th December	Disease arrested	4¾lbs.

able cavities.

CASES IN STAGE III.

Weight on Admission.	No. of days in Sanatorium.	Date of Discharge or Death.	Result.	Increase in Weight.
	169	15th February	Worse ..	
	217	22nd May ..	No change ..	
9st. ..	37	10th January ..	No change ..	
	124	22nd May ..	Died ..	
8st. ..	33	5th March ..	Died ..	
6st. 5½lbs. ..	298	26th October ..	Worse ..	9½lbs(decrease)
	105	15th May ..	Much better ..	
7st. 12¾lbs. ..	86	9th May ..	Improved ..	
	196	3rd September	Died ..	
6st. 10¼lbs. ..	230	15th October ..	Much improved	4½lbs.
	89	1st June ..	Died ..	
	10	30th March ..	Died ..	
	40	11th May ..	Died ..	
	173	6th October ..	Worse ..	
	127	4th October ..	Died ..	
	14	6th July ..	No change ..	½lb.
	66	25th March ..	Improved ..	7lbs.
8st. 1½lbs. ..	14	16th July ..	Worse ..	3¼lbs(decrease)
7st. 13lbs. ..	34	6th August ..	Improved ..	3¼lbs.
8st. 2lb. ..	79	6th October ..	No change ..	½lb.
	3	22nd July ..	No change ..	
7st. 1¼lbs. ..	39	6th September	Slightly improved	2¼lbs.
	40	13th September	No change ..	
8st. 5½lbs. ..	46	21st September	Improved ..	6¾lbs.
	73	19th October ..	No change ..	1¼lbs(decrease)
	54	20th October ..	Worse ..	
	53	8th November	Died	
5st. 5¼lbs. ..	70	29th November	Much improved	10½lbs.
7st. 12½lbs. ..	21	11th October ..	No change ..	3lbs.
	52	28th November	Worse ..	
	24	10th November	Died ..	
6st. 8½lbs. ..	11	15th November	No change ..	¾lb. (decrease)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF CASES TREATED AT THE BOROUGH SANATORIUM (ISOLATION HOSPITAL) DURING THE YEAR.

Result.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Total.	
	No. of Cases.	Per-centage	No. of Cases.	Per-centage	No. of Cases.	Per-centage	No. of Cases.	Per-centage
Disease arrested	3	10.	1	10	..	..	4	5.5
Much improved	5	16.6	3	30	3	9.4	11	15.3
Improved ..	17	56.6	4	40	5	15.6	26	36.1
No change ..	2	6.6	2	20	9	28.1	13	18.1
Worse ..	3	10.	..	..	6	18.8	9	12.5
Died	..	..	..	..	9	28.1	9	12.5
Total ..	30	..	10	..	32	..	72	..

MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis of persons included as residents of the Borough amounted to 202, and may be classified as the following forms of the disease :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	160
Tuberculous meningitis	18
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines ...	10
,, Spine	2
,, Joints	1
,, Pericardium	1
,, Kidneys	2
,, Glands of Neck	2
Disseminated Tuberculosis	6
Total	202

Three of the deaths from Phthisis were those of persons landed in the Port from foreign countries.

This total is a decrease of 37 when compared with the mortality recorded in the previous year, Pulmonary Tuberculosis being less by 28 deaths, and other forms by 9.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were equal to a death rate of 1.33 per 1,000 of the population, and from other forms a rate of 0.35, making a total death rate from tubercular diseases of 1.68, which compares favourably with 2.01 for the preceding year.

The mortality of males from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was, as is usual in Southampton, considerably higher than that of females, the total being : Males, 105 ; females, 55, giving a death rate calculated upon the estimated male and female population of 1.81 for males and 0.88 for females.

The male and female and total death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis since 1901 is appended :—

Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1901	1.76	1.01	1.37
1902	1.77	1.23	1.49
1903	1.50	0.83	1.15
1904	1.62	0.92	1.26
1905	1.59	0.87	1.22
1906	1.83	0.95	1.38
1907	1.41	0.84	1.11
1908	1.42	0.91	1.15
1909	1.85	0.91	1.36
1910	1.75	0.76	1.23
1911	2.01	1.17	1.58
1912	1.81	0.88	1.33

The number of cases notified in the same period was 200 males and 139 females, the case mortality was, therefore, equal to 47.2 per cent.—52.5 for males and 39.6 for females. These figures, however, are of not much value owing to the fact, as already mentioned, that many cases were not notified.

The following table shows the period which elapsed between the date of receipt of notification of the case and the occurrence of death. It must be borne in mind, however, that the compulsory notification of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis only came into operation on January 1st, 1912, and, therefore, some of the cases notified at the commencement of the year were in an advanced stage of the disease.

Deaths of persons who had not been notified ...	36
Died before notification received	8
Died within 5 days of receipt of notification ...	12
,, 5 to 10 days ,, ,, ...	7
,, 10 ,, 20 ,, ,, ,, ...	11
,, 20 ,, 30 ,, ,, ,, ...	4
,, 30 ,, 40 ,, ,, ,, ...	10
,, 40 ,, 50 ,, ,, ,, ...	6
,, 50 ,, 100 ,, ,, ,, ...	20
,, 100 ,, 150 ,, ,, ,, ...	13
,, 150 ,, 200 ,, ,, ,, ...	4
,, 200 ,, 300 ,, ,, ,, ...	14
,, 300 ,, 400 ,, ,, ,, ...	7
,, 400 ,, 500 ,, ,, ,, ...	4
,, 500 ,,1000 ,, ,, ,, ..	1
,, 1000 ,,1500 ,, ,, ,, ...	3
	160

The distribution of the cases and deaths in the Borough is shown in the following table arranged in Municipal Wards :—

Ward.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
1. Town	40	3.45	23	1.98
2. St. Mary's	33	2.61	22	1.74
3. Northam	50	4.33	21	1.82
4. Trinity	14	1.55	10	1.11
5. Newtown	21	2.53	9	1.08
6. All Saints	26	3.04	14	1.63
7. Bevois	24	2.92	9	1.09
8. Banister	16	2.17	6	0.82
9. Freemantle	11	1.39	6	0.76
10. Millbrook	33	3.52	12	1.28
11. Shirley	20	2.24	9	1.01
12. Portswood	29	3.40	10	1.17
13. St. Denys	22	2.63	9	1.07
Borough	339	2.81	160	1.33

The rate in a small district such as a municipal ward varies considerably from year to year, a fact which must be taken into consideration when comparing the rates in the different wards. The average death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the old Municipal Wards before redistribution for 10 years—1901–1910—is, therefore, appended :—

Portswood ...	0.76	Nichol's Town ...	1.41
Banister ...	0.76	Town ...	1.54
Bevois ...	0.78	Northam ...	1.62
Freemantle ...	0.91	St. Mary's ...	1.66
Shirley ...	0.99	St. James ...	1.92
Newtown ...	1.03	Trinity ...	2.02
All Saints ...	1.29		

The social position occupied by the persons who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is given in the following table :—

Position in Life.	Males.	Females.		Son of	Daughter of	Total.
		Wife or Widow of	Single.			
Army pensioner ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Barman	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bookbinder ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Boot Repairer ..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Brass finisher ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Brushmaker ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Butcher	3	1	..	..	1	5
Butler	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cab driver	..	2	..	1	..	3
Carman	2	..	..	..	..	2
Carpenter	3	..	..	..	1	4
Cellarman	1	..	..	..	..	1
Civil Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	5	3	..	..	..	8
Coal Porter ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Domestic Servant ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dressmaker ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Engineer	1	2	..	..	..	3
French Polisher ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
General Dealer ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hairdresser ..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Hawker	1	..	..	..	..	1
Insurance Agent ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Interpreter ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Labourer	27	4	..	..	..	31
Laundress	..	..	2	..	..	2
Lodginghousekeeper	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, porter	1	..	..	..	..	1
Messenger (Office) ..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Musician	2	..	..	..	..	2
Naval Pensioner ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Painter	1	2	..	..	1	4
Photographer ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Police Constable ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Postman	1	..	..	..	..	1
Printer	1	..	..	..	..	1
Prison Warder ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Plumber	1	..	..	..	..	1
Railway Platelayer	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, Shunter	..	2	..	..	..	2
Seaman	5	1	..	..	3	9
School Teacher ..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Ship's Baker ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
,, Fireman ..	4	3	..	..	..	7
,, Steward ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
,, Waiter ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Shipwright ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Shop Assistant ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Stevedore	1	1	..	..	1	3
Tailor or Tailoress	1	..	3	..	..	4
Tallow Chandler ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
No occupation ..	1	1	8	..	..	10
						160

The mortality rates from pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis in Southampton since 1873, which have been extracted as far as possible from the records in the Health Department are given in periods of five years :—

Table showing death rates, per 1,000 of the population, from Tubercular Diseases, from 1873 to 1912, grouped in periods of 5 years :—

Year.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total Tubercular Diseases.
1873–1876 (4 years) ...	...	...	2.79
1877–1880 (4 years) ...	2.11	0.68	2.79
1881–1885 (5 years) ...	1.86	0.63	2.49
1886–1890 (5 years) ...	1.72	0.50	2.22
1891–1895 (5 years) ...	1.56	0.68	2.24
1896–1900 (5 years) ...	1.49	0.57	2.06
1901–1905 (5 years) ...	1.30	0.51	1.81
1906–1910 (5 years) ...	1.25	0.41	1.66
1911	1.58	0.43	2.01
1912	1.33	0.35	1.68

TUBERCULOSIS AND THE WORKING OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

The National Insurance Act, which came into operation on the 15th July, 1912, provided that " Sanatorium benefit " should commence forthwith. " Sanatorium benefit " is defined under the Act as " treatment in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise when suffering from Tuberculosis, or such other disease as the Local Government Board, with the approval of the Treasury, may appoint."

The treatment may, therefore, be either in sanatoria or at dispensaries or at home. The right to sanatorium benefit does not cease at 70 years of age.

Residential Sanatoria and Dispensaries have to be approved by the Local Government Board before insured persons can be treated therein.

The administration of the sanatorium benefit was entrusted to the Insurance Committees, who had to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Commissioners with persons or local Authorities (other than Poor Law) having management of such institutions, with a view of providing treatment for insured persons.

The funds available for the provision of sanatorium benefit under Sec. 16 of the Act, are—

(a) One shilling and threepence in respect of each insured person annually throughout life. Sixpence of this has now been definitely allocated for domiciliary treatment.

(b) A capital sum provided by Parliament for making grants for building sanatoria on condition that funds are also raised locally.

(c) Also an additional 1d. per insured person. The Commissioners recommend this should be used for research work.

On September 23rd a conference was held between a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee and a Sub-Committee of the Local Insurance Committee.

At this conference the Medical Officer of Health submitted particulars of premises acquired by the Council in East Park Terrace for a Tuberculosis Dispensary and explained in detail the arrangements which were being made for the treatment of the disease and the staff in charge.

The Medical Officer of Health also submitted the provision for residential sanatorium treatment and the provision at the disposal of the Sanitary Authority for same.

The Conference passed the following recommendations, which were subsequently adopted by the Insurance Committee, and Borough Council and approved by the Insurance Commissioners:—

(i) That the facilities offered by the Sanitary Authority (dispensing and residential sanatorium) for insured persons be accepted.

(ii) That one-third of the income received by the Committee for sanatorium treatment under the Act be devoted to the Dispensary of the County Borough Council for the carrying out of the work in connection with insured persons by the dispensary staff and for the assistance rendered by such staff to the Insurance Committee up to the 13th January, 1913.

(iii) That the sum of 25s. per week be paid in respect of each case of residential sanatorium treatment.

(iv) That the Secretary of the Local Medical Association be communicated with and asked to arrange for representatives of the medical profession to meet the Sanatorium Committee to decide upon a scale of charges for domestic treatment according to the requirements of the Act.

(v) That the Medical Officer of Health be appointed Tuberculosis and Consulting Officer to the Insurance Committee under the Act.

(vi) That the foregoing scheme be submitted to the National Health Commissioners for their approval.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary at 1, East Park Terrace ; and the Sanatorium at the Isolation Hospital at Millbrook were approved by the Local Goverment Board for a period of six months dating from the 15th July, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) That the institutions be open to inspection at any time during the period for which approval was given by any of the Board's Officers or Inspectors.

(b) That such records be kept in connection with the institutions as the Board after consultation with the Insurance Commissioners may require.

The number of insured persons admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment up to the end of the year was twenty, the first case being admitted on August 6th. Eleven cases were discharged the average duration of stay in the Sanatorium being 48.8 days.

It is now over seven years since the Southampton Corporation reserved accommodation at the Borough Isolation Hospital for treating tuberculosis. In June, 1911, the Council resolved to open a dispensary, and early in the following year its tuberculosis medical officer and nurses were appointed.

It will be seen, therefore, that the local Authority acted before the issue of the Astor Report in May, 1912, and was in a position to offer sanatorium benefit when the Insurance Act came into operation in July.

During the seven years' work the methods have been altered and improved as indicated by experience, so that it has been possible to lay down a complete scheme, the component parts of which have been previously tried and found to work well. The work under this scheme is carried out as far as possible on a definite and routine plan, as in this way may results be best compared.

The following notes give a brief outline of the scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis now in operation at Southampton.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health.

This officer is chief tuberculosis officer to the local Authority and medical adviser to the local Insurance Committee, and the entire scheme is under his control.

Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

This officer is directly responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the working of the scheme. He controls dispensary treatment, sanatorium treatment, bacteriological work, and regulates home visiting and methods of prevention.

Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital.

The sanatorium, which is in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital, is visited regularly by the chief tuberculosis officer and tuberculosis medical officer. When these officers are absent the patients are under the care of the resident medical officer, who attends to all emergency work and records the daily observations concerning each patient.

Two Tuberculosis Nurses.

One nurse devotes the whole of her time to home visiting, whilst the other waits on the tuberculosis officer at the dispensary when patients are attending, and spends the remainder of her time in special visits to homes.

Sanitary Inspectors.

All disinfection of houses, etc., is carried out by inspectors of the Health Department, who also supplement the dispensary work in the distribution of disinfectants, sputum flasks, etc.

Hospital Nurses.

The sanatorium is staffed by nurses specially selected from the Isolation Hospital staff.

Caretaker of Dispensary and Wife.

These live on the dispensary premises.

Clerical Work.

Outside the clinical records at dispensary and sanatorium this is done by the Health Department. The work occupies the time approximately of one clerk.

ACCOMMODATION.

Dispensary.

This is converted from a large double-fronted house facing a public park and situated centrally. It contains on the first floor (1) a large waiting room, which is also used for the purpose of lectures by doctor and nurses to dispensary patients ; (2) nurses room where patients are first interviewed ; (3) two dressing-rooms which lead from the nurses' room and have additional doors entering the consulting room ; (4) consulting room ; (5) X-Ray room ; (6) medical officer's room for statistical work ; (7) patients' lavatory, and (8) a dispensing room.

On the second floor there are (1) the laboratory ; (2) a dark room for photographic work ; (3) a store room ; (4) room for extension ; (5) caretaker's kitchen, and (6) the staff lavatory. The third floor is devoted to sleeping quarters for the caretaker.

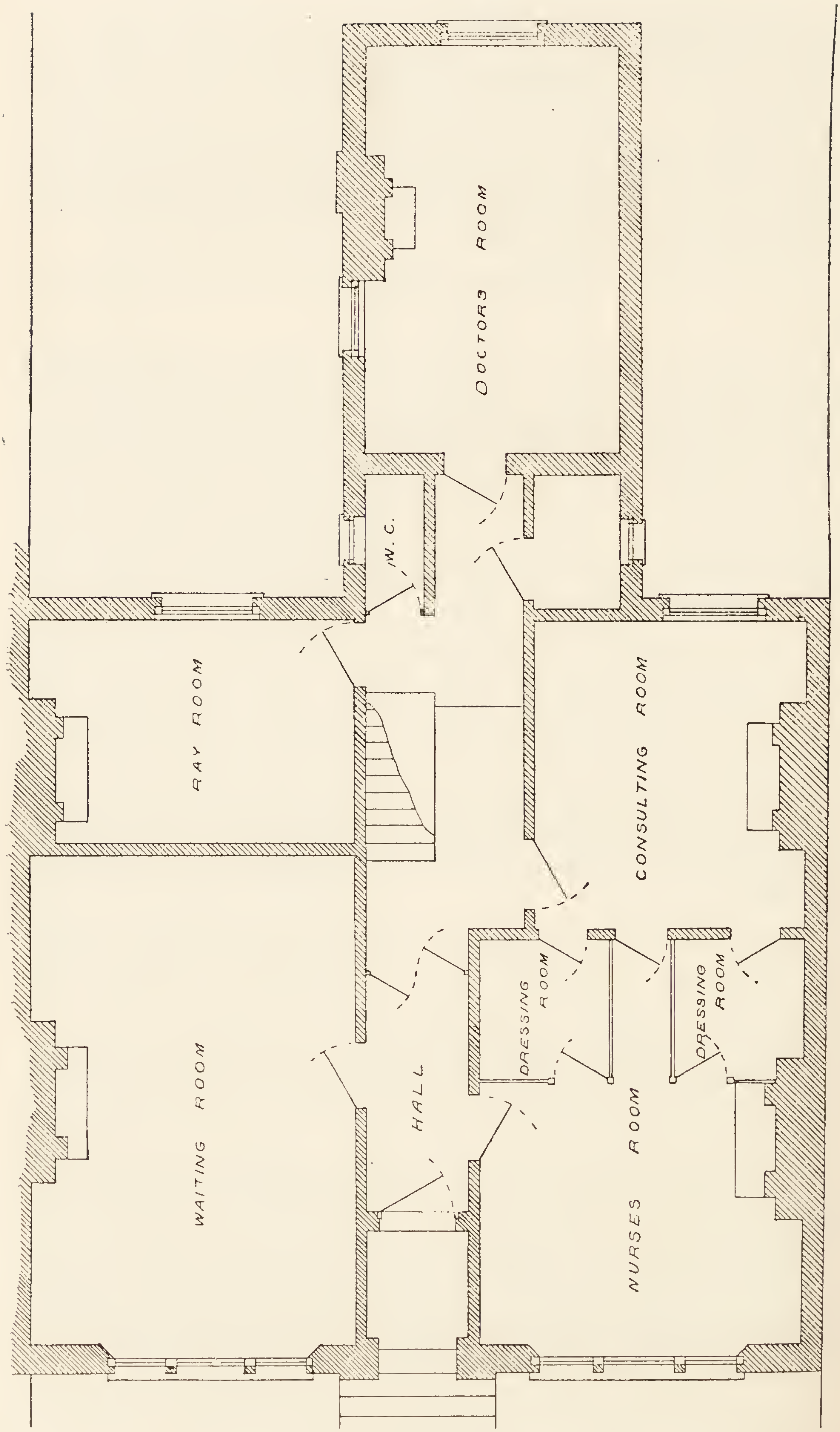
The ground floor contains six rooms, which are now being converted into a school clinic ; the patients attending this clinic will be admitted by a separate entrance opening from another thoroughfare.

The dispensary is warmed and lighted by electricity ; water heaters, sterilizers, incubators and centrifuge are worked by electricity.

The X-Ray apparatus has been supplied according to specification and includes Dr. Jordan's special protective screen and his saddle chair for securing the patient.

Two wards at the Isolation Hospital, with accommodation for 34 beds, and three side wards, are devoted to tuberculosis treatment.

In proportion to the population this allows more beds than suggested in the Astor Report. Experience of local requirements would indicate double the number of beds mentioned in this Report to carry on the work satisfactorily.



SOUTHAMPTON MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY.

Having three side wards, it is possible to separate cases to some extent, but a more desirable arrangement would be four wards of 10 beds each, one for male early cases, one for male advanced, and the same for females, with special receiving rooms and side wards for observation.

It may be of interest to note here that there is no single instance of a patient in the tuberculosis wards having contracted an infectious disease during the seven years they have been open, although the nurses are housed in the same administration block as the fever nurses, and use the same dining and sitting rooms.

The dispensary, sanatorium, and health office are in direct communication by telephone.

ROUTES BY WHICH PATIENTS COME UNDER THE MUNICIPAL SCHEME.

The dispensary is essentially the centre of all methods of treatment and prevention. It occupies the same position as that laid down for dispensaries in the Astor Report. All cases are dealt with in the first instance by the dispensary staff.

There are five ways in which patients come under notice :—

(1). *Notified Cases.* When a notification is received at the Health Office a copy is transmitted immediately to the dispensary, where the name, address, etc., are entered in the case ledger and visiting ledger. As soon as possible the case is visited and investigated by the dispensary nurse, who fills up a form containing full particulars of home conditions, as to suitability for isolation, treatment, etc. At this visit the nurse may discover that the patient or doctor desires the local Authority to undertake treatment ; if such be the case, the nurse supplies a form of application for the doctor to fill up. If no such desire be expressed, the nurse simply gives advice on the preventive aspect, supplies a sputum flask and disinfectants and fills up her form of particulars. This form is submitted to the tuberculosis officer, and if, in his opinion, the case should come under the municipal scheme, either he or the nurse communicates with the doctor and ascertains his wishes ; if he desires municipal treatment he is asked to fill up the usual form recommending this.

It is an instruction to the nurse not to influence a patient to abandon his doctor's treatment for municipal treatment (the object of the scheme is attained without the nurse so soliciting).

When the application form is returned the nurse again visits the patient and makes an appointment for him to be examined at the dispensary.

If after the above routine the case does not come under the municipal institutional scheme of treatment, the nurse visits the home as often as circumstances indicate in regard to preventive measures, and treatment is left to the practitioner attending. A child notified by the School Medical Inspector is dealt with as above described, but communications regarding treatment are made with the family doctor, if there be one.

(2). *Insured Cases.* The local Authority provides dispensary and sanatorium treatment for the Insurance Committee. When an insured patient is notified he is informed that he may apply for sanatorium benefit. Form Med. 2 of the Insurance Commissioners applying for such benefit is filled up by the panel doctor and sent to the Medical Officer of Health ; this form is sent to the dispensary and is entered in the ledger ; a nurse then immediately visits the patient and makes an appointment for examination by the tuberculosis medical officer.

(3). *Contacts.* Except in the better class homes (and these are visited as often as necessary) the home of every notified case is visited at least once a month, often once a week, by a dispensary nurse. This plan is carried out even if the patient is in the sanatorium or in attendance at the dispensary. Any member of the household not in perfect health is advised to see a doctor, and pressure is brought to bear by repeated visits. In such cases the doctor often refers the case to the dispensary.

In some cases the patients bring their own contacts for examination, whilst in other cases the Medical Officer visits the homes to discover them.

(4). *Doubtful Cases.* Medical practitioners often refer doubtful cases to the dispensary for a diagnosis, and if the diagnosis be positive they request the local Authority to carry out treatment. A large amount of work is done under this heading.

(5). *School Cases.* The School Medical Officer refers to the dispensary cases which require more detailed examination, one half-day each week being set aside for this purpose.

PROCEDURE ADOPTED WHEN A PATIENT COMES TO THE DISPENSARY.

All visits are by appointment, and as far as possible the routine as stated below is followed in arriving at a diagnosis, prognosis and the line of treatment indicated.

Forty-five minutes are allowed for the *first* visit. The patient is first interviewed by a nurse, who records the name, address, age, height, weight and such other particulars as she can ascertain. The tuberculosis officer then goes into the history of the case. A careful physical examination is made and all facts are entered on a special form. At the end of this examination a Quanti-Von Pirquet test is performed. Before leaving, the patient receives a thermometer and a four-hourly temperature card, and the nurse teaches him how to record and take his temperature. He is given a sputum flask and urine bottle and instructed to visit the dispensary on the following day, bringing with him his temperature record and a specimen of sputum and urine.

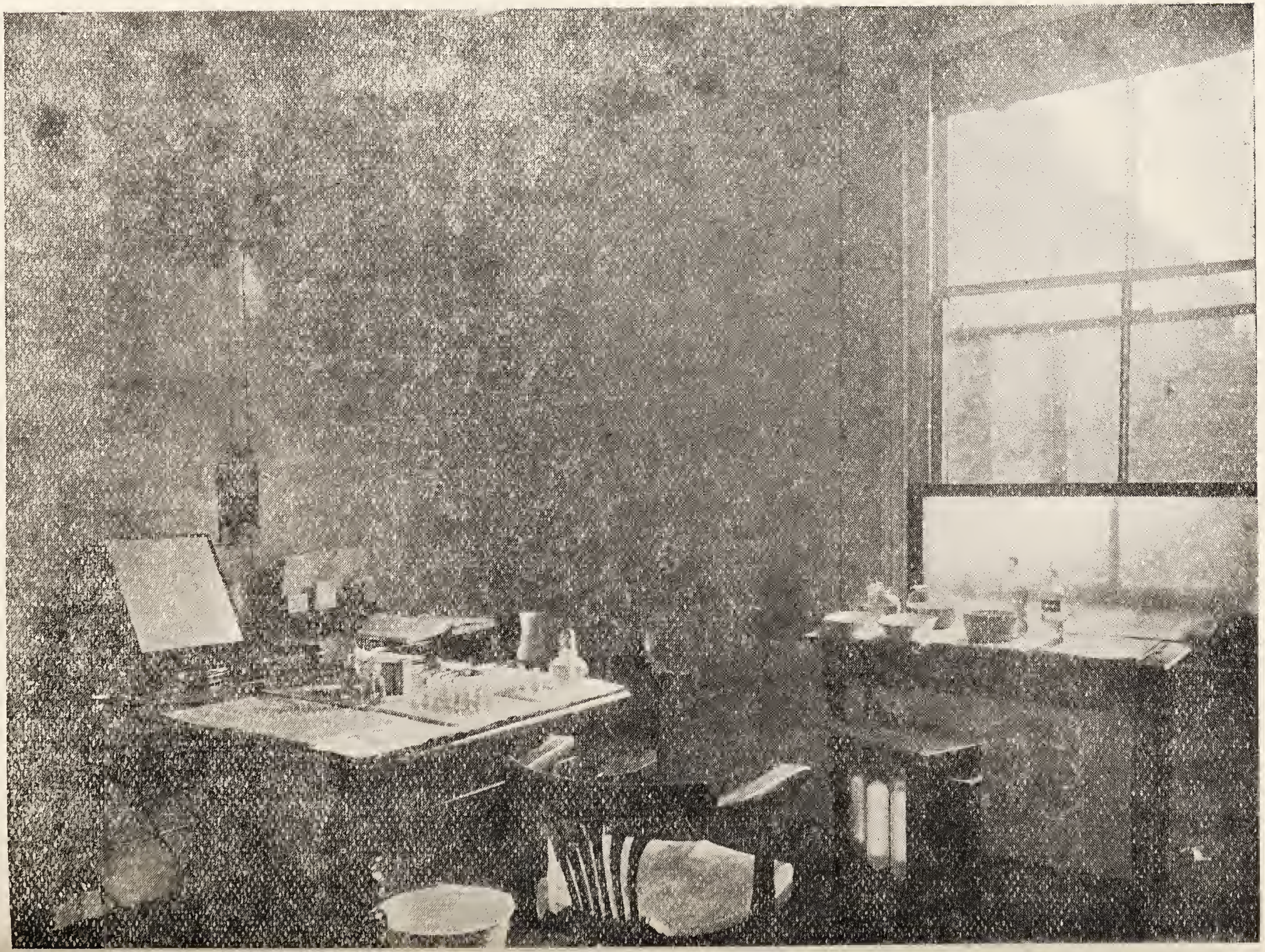
On the *second* day the temperature is recorded on charts specially drawn up for this work ; the Von Pirquet papules are measured and recorded and the patient instructed to attend on the following day. After the second visit the urine is examined in the ordinary way and the sputum is examined for tubercle bacilli and albumen.

At the *third* visit the temperature and the Von Pirquet measurements are again entered up. If necessary, further samples of sputum or urine are asked for or additional Von Pirquet tests performed.

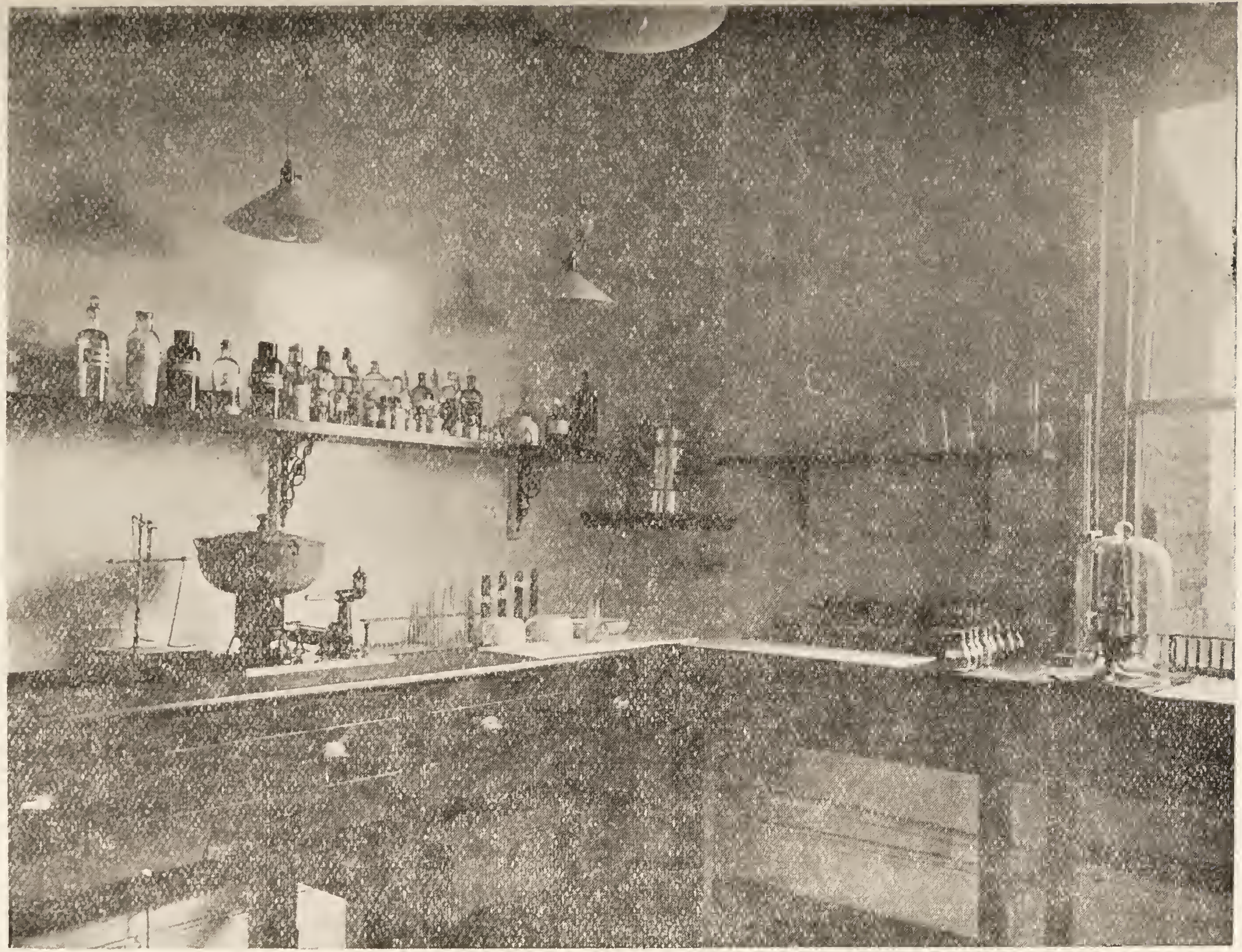
On one of these three visits the patient is X-Rayed and a photograph taken.

The ascertained facts (history, symptoms, signs, including temperature range, Von Pirquet results, X-Ray observations and result of sputum examination) are now carefully weighed. In most cases a diagnosis and prognosis can be made and the form of treatment decided upon.

If the diagnosis be not complete a fourth visit is arranged, when a subcutaneous injection of albumose-free tuberculin is given. In the absence of a sufficiently definite reaction injections



THE CONSULTING ROOM. SOUTHAMPTON DISPENSARY.



The Laboratory. Southampton Dispensary.

are continued, at intervals of several days, of increasing doses of tuberculin, until .01 c.c. is reached ; if this dose fails to produce a positive reaction and there is no other conclusive proof of tuberculosis the patient is considered to be free from the disease.

When the temperature runs high, or when, after careful instruction, unsatisfactory temperature records are produced, the patient is admitted to the sanatorium for observation ; cases presenting unusual difficulty are also admitted.

Patients severely ill do not go through the usual routine at the dispensary above described ; if further diagnostic observations are necessary after the first visit they are admitted into the sanatorium. Cases too ill to visit the dispensary are visited at home by the tuberculosis medical officer. For such cases the Borough ambulance is provided for removal to the sanatorium.

Procedure when Diagnosis is Complete.

(1). *Cases sent for treatment.* If the case be latent and not requiring treatment, or non-tubercular, he is referred back to his doctor, to whom the result is communicated. If active tuberculosis be diagnosed one of the after-mentioned forms of treatment is adopted.

(2). *Cases sent by a Practitioner for Diagnosis.* The patient is referred back to his doctor, who receives the result in a written communication. In a positive case the doctor sends a notification to the Medical Officer of Health under the Tuberculosis Regulations, and very frequently requests the Health Department to undertake any necessary treatment. It is interesting to note here that the doctors often refer better class patients for treatment.

(3). *Contact Cases and School Cases.* Active cases are referred to their doctor, who generally fills up the application form for municipal treatment. Negative or latent cases are asked to come up in three to six months' time so that the diagnosis may be confirmed by further observation. A definite appointment is made and recorded at the dispensary so that the nurse can look the patients up if they fail to attend as arranged. As a rule these patients attend very well indeed.

(4). *Insured Cases.* Form Med. 4 of the Insurance Commissioners recommending the appropriate kind of treatment (sanatorium, dispensary or domiciliary treatment) is filled up and submitted to the local Insurance Committee for its approval.

Methods of Treatment.

As in diagnosis, the work is done on a definite plan so that the results can be correctly summarised at the end of the year. Experience has shown that with the accommodation available the best results are obtained by dividing the different forms of treatment into the following five classes :—

(1). *Dispensary Treatment.* This entirely ambulatory form of treatment is utilised for the following classes of cases :—

(*a*) Non-febrile patients with no sputum, satisfactory home conditions, sufficient nourishment, and who carefully follow advice given on home hygiene, etc. A large number of children with glandular tuberculosis come under this heading and attend school on those days when not attending the dispensary.

(*b*) Non-febrile patients with sputum and good home conditions, and where the medical officer feels absolutely assured that due care is exercised in the proper collection and disposal of sputum.

Many of these cases are early ones or slowly progressive cases in Stage 2. They are often the bread-winners and attend the dispensary in the evening or meal hours.

(2). *Four weeks' sanatorium residence followed by dispensary treatment* for the following classes :—

(*a*) Non-febrile cases who require hygienic instruction before ambulatory treatment can be successful.

(*b*) Patients who cannot be relied upon to exercise care with sputum.

(*c*) Cases where difficulty is experienced in commencing a course of tuberculin treatment owing to the unreliability of the temperature records, or the difficulty in controlling the patients and securing adequate rest after injections. Many of these may be classed as observation cases, and are often admitted before diagnosis is complete. During their stay in hospital these patients attend lectures and receive daily instruction on hygiene, diet, disposal of sputum and the taking of temperature records. This short interval is usually found quite sufficient for adequate education, and, at the same time, allows the course of tuberculin treatment to be more satisfactorily initiated, as the patient is under absolute control and constant observation.

This form of treatment is responsible for about 60 per cent. of admissions to sanatorium, and it is to be regretted that these patients do not seek medical advice at an earlier stage when there would be better prospects of practical cure. Again, another regrettable feature is that many practitioners wait for tubercle bacilli to be found before they venture on a diagnosis ; this often leads to such a delay in treatment that a practical cure cannot be obtained.

Most of the cases applying for sanatorium benefit under the Insurance Act are in late Stage 2, if not in Stage 3, and come under this class for treatment ; although the disease may be arrested there is invariably more or less permanent impairment of working capacity.

(*b*) All febrile cases with good prospects come under this class of treatment. These patients frequently lose all temperature and gain 14 to 20 lbs. in their two months' sanatorium residence. They are able to leave the sanatorium in much better health and to undergo a successful dispensary course of treatment. Although the patients enter for a definite time, the period may be reduced or increased according to progress made, and in this connection home conditions also influence the decision of the Medical Officer. After discharge they visit the dispensary for further treatment and frequently return to work before the dispensary course is completed.

(3) *Two months' sanatorium followed by dispensary treatment*, for the following :—

(*a*) Fairly well marked cases, often running a temperature, with a good prospect of arrest of disease and return to wage-earning capacity after a combined course of sanatorium and specific treatment, followed by dispensary treatment.

(4). *Two months' educational sanatorium treatment followed by domiciliary treatment* for the following :—

(*a*) Cases with a very bad prognosis where temporary improvement and relief of troublesome symptoms in the sanatorium can only be hoped for. As these patients may live for months, instruction is given on sputum disinfection and personal hygiene before they return home to end their days. The progress of the case during sanatorium residence may suggest that the period of stay be increased in those cases where more improvement is shown than was at first anticipated, and where there may be a possibility of successful tuberculin treatment if the disease becomes less active during the course of sanatorium treatment.

(5). *Domiciliary treatment* for the following :—

(*a*) Patients with no prospects, who are too ill to benefit by educational treatment, or where such would be useless owing to probable death within a short time. Some of these cases are removed to the sanatorium for isolation purposes and nursing.

(*b*) Hopeless cases in good homes where there is no need for education in a sanatorium.

Details of Dispensary Methods.

The time table is so arranged that new patients are seen at the beginning of the day, as such a plan conduces to more accurate and careful observations than if the tuberculosis officer were called upon to examine patients in the afternoon after having spent a busy morning treating large numbers.

New patients are seen from 9.30 to 11 a.m. each morning ; from 11 to 1 patients under observation are dealt with ; Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings are devoted to treatment, and Tuesday and Friday afternoons to laboratory work. Each appointment is previously made, and the patient knows that by attending at the fixed hour there will be no waiting.

The observation hours (11 a.m. to 1 p.m.) may appear to be excessive compared with those for new cases and treatment, but in addition to observation of tuberculin test doses, Von Pirquet results, etc., this is the time when the tuberculosis officer takes the opportunity of giving advice on occupation, diet, rest, exercise, etc., to the patients who are commencing dispensary attendance, and thus having carefully gone into such details, it is only necessary to ask casual questions and impress certain points after the patient is placed in the list for attending during treatment hours.

It would be out of place in this Report to deal extensively with the method of tuberculin treatment adopted, but it might be briefly stated that treatment at the dispensary is always commenced with P.T.O. ; the intensive system is used and with adults the initial dose is usually .002 c.c. Injections are at first given twice weekly. If the reaction gives a temperature above 99.5° Fah. the interval is prolonged to one week or longer, when the last dose is either repeated or a less dose given.

After .5 c.c. is reached the patients attend once weekly until the dose reaches 1 c.c., and a special appointment for careful examination is then made. (This appointment is arranged before 1 c.c. is reached if need be.).

If further treatment be required albumose-free tuberculin is given with a commencing dose averaging .04 c.c.

The patients take their temperatures at 8 a.m., 12 noon, 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and record them on a small card, which covers a period of four weeks and allows a small space for each temperature; the card is also provided with spaces in which the doctor enters the date and hour of the next visit.

The records are transferred to an eight weeks' temperature chart by the nurse at each attendance. Each patient is weighed weekly, and the weight recorded in the space provided for this on the temperature chart.

All records relating to one patient are kept in a cardboard file. These files are indexed and special provision is made for their storing.

When X-Ray work was first started here photographs were taken on glass negatives, but these have now been superseded by films specially prepared for the Southampton Dispensary. These are less cumbersome and have the great advantage that they can be filed with the other records of the patient. Paper negatives would have obvious advantages in this respect. Paper negatives have not yet arrived at a state of perfection to justify their use, but the ordinary films act very well indeed, and can be recommended to those engaged on this work.

In addition to the work already mentioned the dispensary has other important functions. Lectures or informal talks are periodically given in the waiting-room. The patients are previously notified of the date and hour and are invited to attend. Sputum bottles and disinfectants are supplied to all notified cases.

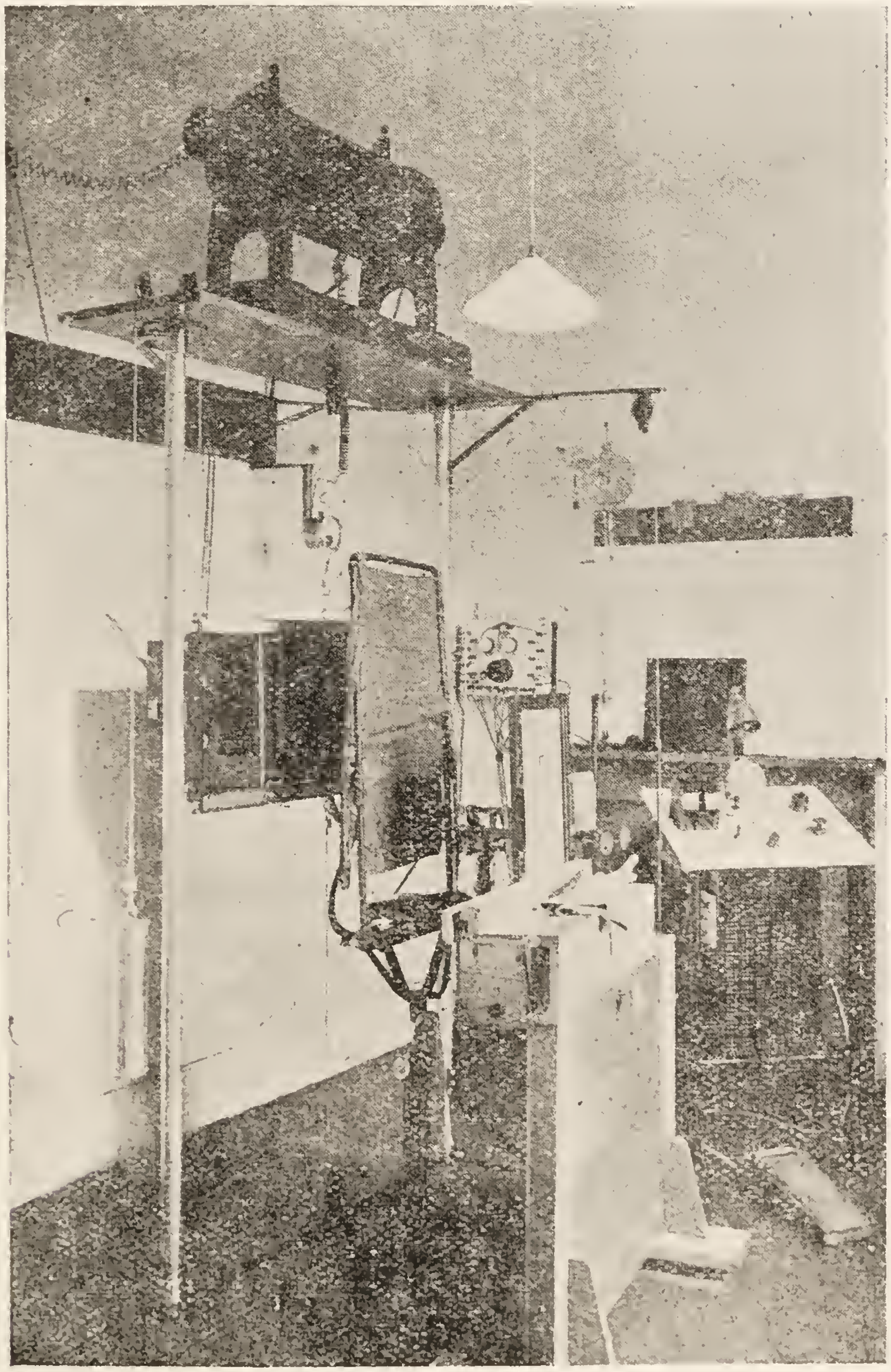
During home visiting the nurses supply literature. "Simple Rules on Health" printed on cardboard (18 in. x 12 in.) are given to shopkeepers, who are invited to display these in prominent positions.

Sanatorium.

The rules in operation at the sanatorium in regard to diet, rest, graduated exercises, etc., are much the same as in other sanatoria.

In suitable cases tuberculin treatment is undertaken. P.T.O. is the preparation principally used, but as the patients are under constant observation and control, a wider variety of tuberculin can be tried than is possible at the dispensary.

It cannot be maintained that the usual length of stay is sufficient to effect a cure, and the dispensary must be relied upon to complete the treatment after the patient's discharge. The period is however, sufficiently long to ensure a very sound course of instruction being given to each patient. In this sanatorium education is made one of the special features.



THE X-RAY ROOM, SOUTHAMPTON DISPENSARY.

Each nurse undertakes a share in the work of instruction, and her educational duties are laid down in writing by the tuberculosis officer, and the matron and the resident medical officer see that these are carefully performed.

Too much space would be taken up in detailing the various educational duties, but it might be well to refer to a few of the more important.

The sister in charge is responsible for all lectures, a special syllabus being laid down which covers a period of one month. The medical staff give lectures, and from time to time question the patients in order to estimate the effectiveness of the instruction given by the nurses.

On one day each week the first assistant nurse cleanses all the sputum flasks ; this operation is witnessed by all patients who are up. On all other occasions during the week the nurse sees that the patients carefully cleanse their own flasks.

A junior nurse is responsible for seeing that every patient washes his teeth before breakfast and after every meal.

The temperatures for the ward charts are taken by the nurses at 2 a.m., 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., 10 p.m., but at 8 a.m., 12 noon, 4 p.m., and 8 p.m. each patient takes his own temperature, records it on a dispensary temperature chart, shakes down and washes his thermometer. A junior nurse supervises this work. It may seem to some that this routine of taking temperatures by patients over a period of one or two months is unnecessary, but its value is very considerable and worth all the trouble when the patient finally leaves the sanatorium to become a dispensary patient. The patient becomes quite expert with the thermometer and the medical officer at the dispensary is able to rely with absolute confidence on the temperature records provided by ex-sanatorium patients.

A rag handkerchief is supplied to each patient daily. The handkerchief is to be used for the nose and not for expectoration, and is destroyed by burning at the end of each day.

Such are a few of the details of the scheme which has been evolved at Southampton, and it will be seen that the Authority which receives the notifications of the disease from general practitioners is the one which undertakes dispensary and sanatorium treatment of the residents, whether insured or not, in addition to dealing with methods of prevention, including disinfection, home visiting and the spread of knowledge.

A patient coming under the municipal scheme is received, treated, educated and guided in his future life and work by the one organization ; this same organization protects his dependents and those in contact with him, and is the body which has the power more than any other to influence the social and economic conditions under which he lives.

This grouping of all measures for dealing with tuberculosis under one set of officials allows a complete co-ordination of effort and prevents overlapping, and it is difficult to believe that any other scheme which sets up more than one body of workers can work with anything like the same measure of success, economy and harmony.

During the year disinfection was carried out of 153 houses in which cases were notified, or deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred, and all bedding and articles likely to retain infection were removed for disinfection in the Steam Disinfector at West Quay.

BYE-LAWS AS TO SPITTING.

At a meeting of the Council on 11th September, 1912, the following Bye-laws were adopted, and were subsequently approved by the Secretary of State :—

1. No person shall spit on the floor, side or wall of any public carriage or of any public hall, public waiting room, public shelter, or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained by payment or not.

2. Any person offending against the foregoing Bye-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

CANCER.

The deaths recorded under the heading of "Cancer and Malignant Disease" amounted to 109, which is a decrease of 16 compared with the previous year, and 26 below that of 1910, the average for five years being 119.

The death rate from this disease for the year was equal to 0.90 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths of males and females and the death rate from this disease of residents of the Borough since 1905 is appended :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death Rate.
1905	36	56	92	0.83
1906	35	67	102	0.91
1907	51	74	125	1.10
1908	38	69	107	0.91
1909	52	53	105	0.90
1910	61	74	135	1.15
1911	60	65	125	1.05
1912	54	55	109	0.90

The parts of the body affected were stated in all the deaths recorded, of which the following is a list specifying males and females :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jaw	2	1	3
Lip	1	...	1
Mouth	1	...	1
Palate	1	...	1
Tongue	4	...	4
Tonsil	1	...	1
Œsophagus	6	1	7
Stomach	8	5	13
Liver	9	7	16
Bile Duct	1	...	1
Gall Bladder	1	...	1
Intestines	4	3	7
Colon	1	7	8
Rectum	6	3	9
Ovary	...	2	2
Uterus	...	11	11
Breast	1	10	11
Abdomen	...	1	1
Bladder	...	2	2
Brain	...	1	1
Kidney	...	1	1
Larynx	1	...	1
Neck	2	...	2
Nose	1	...	1
Parotid	1	...	1
Prostate	1	...	1
Throat	1	...	1
	54	55	109

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases Isolated for Treatment.

This Table Shows all Admissions to the Isolation Hospital and Hospital Ship, and includes all Cases Removed from Vessels in the Port, and Cases Admitted from neighbouring Districts.

Disease Notified or Suspected.	Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1912.	Total number of Admissions.	Actual cases as diagnosed at Hospital.	Cases Admitted proving not to be disease notified or suspected.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1912.	Average duration of stay in Hospital (Cases discharged.	Case Mortality (Actual cases).
Small Pox	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	24	246	244	2	247	2	21	35	82
Diphtheria	35	163	151	12	171	15	12	32	9·93
Enteric Fever	6	35	29	6	30	7	4	46	20.68
Cases for observation for Scarlet Fever	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	21	21	..	20	1	..	..	4.76
German Measles	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	7	96	89	7	74	9	20	..	10.11
Continued Fever	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Marasmus	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contacts (Small Pox, and Measles)		4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	72	585			566	34	57	..	..

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Five hundred and seventy-seven patients and contacts were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year 1912, being an increase of 5, compared with the previous year.

There was a large diminution in the number of cases of Diphtheria admitted—a difference of 131. On the other hand there was an increase in the number of Scarlet Fever and Phthisis cases ; in the former 60, and in the latter 65.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever treated was slightly greater than in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.—Two deaths occurred from this disease, making the percentage record of .82, the rate being calculated on the actual cases as diagnosed at the Hospital.

On account of the liability of Scarlet Fever patients to act as carriers of the Diphtheria bacillus, the throats of all new admissions are bacteriologically examined ; all cases, in which the organisms of Diphtheria are discovered, are isolated in special wards. In this way Scarlet Fever patients are protected from the danger of infection from Diphtheria, and since this rule has been observed there have been no outbreaks of Diphtheria in the Scarlet Fever wards.

Diphtheria.—Twelve patients notified as Diphtheria were found not to be suffering from that disease. Three of the twelve were cases of Scarlet Fever and nine were cases of Tonsillitis.

All cases sent into the Hospital are examined in the ambulance in order to prevent cross infection of the wards.

No cases of cross infection occurred in any of the patients treated in the Hospital during the years 1911–1912 ; in other words, no child contracted any infectious disease other than the one for which it was sent in for treatment in the Hospital.

On admission patients are generally kept in small wards until the disease is verified by bacteriological examination. All patients, who have been exposed to infection from diseases other than the ones notified, are kept isolated during the period of incubation of such diseases.

Fifteen deaths occurred from Diphtheria, the details being as follows :—

Initials.	Age.	Day of Disease on Admission.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
G. L.	6	3	44	Died of Paralysis
L. P.	3	5	10	Toxic case
L. G.	6	8	1	
V. T.	5	3	13	Severe Toxic case
E. T.	7	3	8	Do. do.
N. N.	6	4	5	Do. do.
E. Q.	4	6	4 hours	Do. do.
D. F.	1 10 mths.	13	1	
L. L. B.	1 9 mths.	4	6	Do. do.
M. G.	2 6 mths.	2	2	Laryngeal obstruction—tracheotomy
H. C. B.	10 months	3	3	Severe Toxic case
G. J. J.	8	5	1	Larngeal obstruction—tracheotomy
A. E. J.	8	2	4	Severe Toxic case—Cardiac Paralysis
Z.P.	10	2	1	Severe Toxic case
B.C.	24	3	42	Syphilis

Parents sometimes do not avail themselves of medical advice until grave symptoms appear, and in a serious disease like Diphtheria the patient is then beyond medical aid.

In some cases the clinical signs are so obscure that diagnosis is impossible without the aid of bacteriology.

There were seven cases admitted which required the operation of tracheotomy. Diphtheria was the cause of the obstructed breathing in all cases. Five of the patients recovered.

Enteric Fever.—Thirty-five patients were sent into Hospital with the diagnosis of Enteric Fever ; six of these were not cases of that disease, three being cases of Pneumonia, one Plumbism and Phthisis, one probably Malaria, and one not diagnosed.

The stools and urines of all the patients are examined bacteriologically with a view of determining when they are free from infection.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The bacteriological laboratory continues to be of much use to medical practitioners in the town.

The following table shows the number of examinations made at the Hospital for the medical practitioners of the town :—

Diphtheria	73
Enteric Fever	5
Phthisis	26

Examination was also made of material from the Docks, such as milk, samples of water, &c.

Patients admitted for whom Payment was received.

Small Pox	2
Scarlet Fever	14
Diphtheria	12
Enteric Fever	9
Measles	12
Chicken Pox	4
Phthisis	21
	74

Comparative Mortality of Cases, occurring **in the Borough**, treated in the Isolation Hospital and outside.

Disease.	Whole Borough.		Treated in the Isolation Hospital.		Treated at Home and in other Institutions.	
	Total Number of cases notified.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.
Scarlet Fever	288	0.69	235	0.85	53	0.0
Diphtheria	192	9.90	151	9.27	41	12.20
Enteric Fever	13	23.08	5	0.0	8	37.5
Totals	493	4.87	391	4.09	102	7.62

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP.

Table Showing Source of Cases Admitted during 1912.

Disease.	Town.	Portswood.	Shirley.	Admitted from other Sanitary Districts.	Imported by Vessels.	Total.
*Small Pox ..	..	1	1	..	3	5
Scarlet Fever ..	146	31	58	6	5	246
Diphtheria	73	31	47	9	3	163
Enteric Fever ..	3	..	2	1	30	36
Measles and Contact	1	..	..	..	21	22
German Measles ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chicken Pox ..	1	..	..	..	8	9
Phthisis	48	18	30	..	..	96
Marasmus	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cases admitted for observation for Scarlet Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
*Contacts (Small pox)	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	276	81	138	16	74	585

* Hospital Ship.

OUTBATHING STATION AND AMBULANCE SHED, AND DISINFECTOR, WEST QUAY.

These premises are used for the purpose of disinfection and bathing of persons who have been in contact with infectious disease particularly for contacts of cases of infectious disease landed by vessels arriving in the Port.

The buildings also contain an observation ward for suspicious cases of sickness arriving in the Port, and the premises are further used as a discharge block in connection with the Hospital Ship.

The following is a list of the contacts and the discharged cases from the Hospital Ship bathed and disinfected at West Quay during the year :—

Small Pox cases	5
,, contacts	12
Scarlet Fever contacts	54
Measles contacts	10
Diphtheria contacts	2
Chicken Pox contacts	3

The following gives details of children treated at West Quay Hospital during the year 1912 in connection with the Medical Inspection of School Children :—

Disease.	Cases.
Acne	2
Alopecia	1
Eczema	32
Favus	2
Furunculosis	2
Herpes	3
Herpes Zoster	1
Impetigo	120
Impetigo and Verminous Head	6
Impetigo and Scabies	11
Psoriasis	2
Ringworm of Body	71
Ringworm of Scalp	76
Ringworm of Scalp and Body	14
Ringworm and Impetigo	5
Scabies	40
Scarlet Fever	1
Verminous condition of Head	23
Other conditions	11
Total	423

The following is a list of articles disinfected in the Steam Disinfector at West Quay, including articles removed from the Port :—

Beds and Mattresses	2,145
Bolsters and Pillows	3,252
Blankets and Quilts	4,639
Sheets	2,272
Counterpanes	1,162
Books	1,605
Sundries	19 658
Total	34,733

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

During the year thirty-eight midwives notified their intention of practising within the Borough.

Three of the midwives were only here on temporary duty during the summer months

Twenty-one of the midwives were certified by reason of their having passed an examination in midwifery, viz., Central Midwives Board, 16 ; London Obstetrical Society, 4 ; City of London Hospital, 1 ; the remaining 17 were certificated by reason of their having been in practice before the passing of the Act.

The number of women in childbirth attended by midwives in the Borough during the year amounted to 2,061, of which 65 were cases of still-births. The total number of births registered during the year was 2,806 ; the percentage of live births attended was slightly higher than in the previous year ; 69 in 1911, and 71 in 1912.

The number of births and still-births attended by midwives in the Borough since 1910 are :—

	Live Births.	Still Births.
1910	1,960	58
1911	1,973	61
1912	1,996	65

The following notices were received and inspection made during the year :—

Notices received of intention to practice	38
,, change of address	2
,, sending for medical help	174
Inspection and visits	107

The following is a list of the complications for which medical help was requisitioned by the midwives during the year :—

MOTHER.

Contracted Pelvis	10	
Abnormal Presentation	11	
Prolonged Labour	22	
Ruptured Perinæum	19	
Ante or Post Partum Hæmorrhage	10	
Retained Placenta or Membranes	10	
Rise of Temperature	10	
Œdema	5	
Abortion or Premature Birth	9	
Other Causes	12	
		118

CHILD.

Feebleness of Child	14	
Inflammation or Discharge from Eyes	31	
Pemphigus	4	
Malformation	5	
Other Causes	2	
		56
Total		174

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board inspections were made at various times at the midwives' place of residence, and an examination made of register of cases, and bag and appliances. With few exceptions these were found in good order.

Similar lectures to those given in 1911 were held during the year for the instruction of midwives on the elementary anatomy of the female pelvis and generative organs, and on pregnancy, and the management of puerperal patients and the duties of midwives generally.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, of which two proved fatal.

The particulars of the cases notified are :—

Feb. 14th.—M.C., Rigby Road. Notified to be suffering from Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas. A medical man and trained nurse were present at the birth. Recovered.

June 23rd.—A. G., Pound Street. The patient's home was at Droxford ; she came to her sister's house for the confinement. This was a case of difficult labour, the patient having suffered from Rickets in infancy. The child was still-born, instruments having to be used in delivery. A medical practitioner and registered midwife were in attendance at birth. Recovered.

July 10th.—E. M. S., Graham Street. This case was notified from the Union Infirmary 16 days after confinement. The patient was delivered by an old-registered midwife who left on the tenth day, when she states the patient was alright. On the fourteenth day after confinement the patient called in another midwife owing to an abscess forming in the pelvic region, and she advised the Poor Law Medical Officer being requisitioned who had the patient transferred to the Union Infirmary. Recovered.

August 28th.—V. R., Highcrown Street. This patient was delivered on the 19th August by a trained midwife, a medical practitioner being requisitioned on the 22nd owing to rise of temperature. The patient died on 7th September.

Oct. 10th.—I. S., Methuen Street. The patient was confined on the 2nd October, a medical practitioner and a monthly nurse being in attendance at birth. The patient died on the 10th October.

In every case where midwives or monthly nurses had been in contact with infectious disease they were given a disinfecting bath and their clothing disinfected at the Isolation Hospital.

In October a trained midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board for negligence inasmuch as being in attendance on a patient suffering from placenta prævia she did not summon medical assistance as required by the rules of the Central Midwives Board. And further, that in another case having requisitioned medical help she did not notify the Local Supervising Authority as required by the said Rules.

The case was to have been heard by the Central Midwives Board in London on 21st December, but in the meantime the midwife had obtained another position which necessitated her leaving England, and the matter was adjourned sine die.

GENERAL ROUTINE WORK.

Summary of Inspections and of Work carried out.

General Inspection of Houses and re-visits	26,070
Inspections on complaint	467
,, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, including the supervision of works in progress	6,959
,, of Factories	102
,, of Workshops and Workplaces	1,365
,, of Laundries	126
,, of Bakehouses	631
,, under the Shops Act	948
,, of Slaughterhouses	3,269
,, of Butcher Shops	3,464
,, of Sausage Factories	375
,, of Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	407
,, of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...	614
,, of Common Lodging Houses	1,945
,, of Courts and Alleys	413
,, of Stable Yards, Mews, etc.	220
Visits *re* Infectious Diseases, including Port contacts ...	5,407
,, *re* Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases (School Absentees)	1,220
,, *re* Infantile Diarrhœa	451
,, *re* Notification of Births	2,025
,, *re* Void Houses	299
,, *re* Weekly Death Returns	279
,, to Schools	390
Houses and Premises Disinfected	651
Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	2,253
Legal Notices	1,068
Nuisances Abated by Verbal Notice	1,309
Drains Tested with Smoke	210
,, ,, Water	324
Drains found defective	136
,, cleared and repaired	780
,, re-constructed	296
,, re-trapped	476
,, intercepted from the Sewer and Ventilated ...	147

Inspection chambers provided to house drains	136
New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses ...	83
Water closets re-constructed	84
Urinals re-constructed and provided with means of flushing	61
New water closet pans fixed	469
Water laid on to water closets	151
Ventilating shafts of house drain repaired, &c. ...	195
Bath, sink waste pipes, stack pipes, etc., disconnected from drains	266
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	243
Premises drained to the sewer	4
Cesspools abolished	5
Cesspools cleansed	2
Damp walls of houses remedied	572
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	791
Roofs of houses repaired	473
Eaves guttering and stack-pipes repaired	338
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	270
Window sashes made to open	747
Flooring, windows, etc., repaired	404
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	475
Means of light and ventilation provided to water closets	37
Yards paved and drained	278
Yard paving repaired	411
Santiary dustbins provided to houses	193
Overcrowding of houses abated	8
Courts re-limewashed	22
Courts re-paved	4
Nuisances from keeping animals, etc., abated	14
Manure vaults constructed	8
Manure and offensive matter removed	60
Stables limewashed	7
Stables paved and drained	2
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Stream cleansed	1

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1910.

During the year 256 notifications were received with respect to the repair and alteration of drainage, in addition to works that were carried out in compliance with notices served by the Department for the abatement of nuisances.

The number of instances in which drainage works were carried out without notification were much less than in previous years.

The attention of the persons carrying out these repairs was called to the requirements of the Act, resulting in the ground being re-opened and the drains exposed for examination.

The value of the compulsory notification of drainage repairs is shown by the fact that in several instances where it was required to re-open the ground, it was found nesessary to re-construct the whole of the drainage of the premises.

The following is a list of drainage works supervised by the Department after notification :—

Premises drained to the sewer	2
Drains cleared	110
,, re-constructed	119
,, repaired	168
,, ventilated	76
Intercepting traps fixed	72
Inspection chambers constructed	68
New traps fixed	208
New soil pipes fixed	40
Bath, sink waste pipes, etc., disconnected from drains	43
Sanitary sinks provided	37
Water closets re-constructed	16
Water laid on to water closets	37
New pans fitted to water closets	149
Urinals re-constructed	4

DRAINAGE UNDER THE NEW BUILDINGS BYE-LAWS.

During the year 387 plans were submitted, of which 317 were approved and 70 disapproved.

The approved plans comprised :—

Dwelling houses	285
Stables	7
Alterations and additions	108
Sewers, roads, &c.	6
Miscellaneous buildings	101
Houses completed	357
Stables	8
Alterations and additions	43
Miscellaneous buildings	23
Number of inspections during progress of work	1,942
Number of drains tested and re-tested ...	702

POLLUTED WELLS.

A sample of water from a well at High Street, Shirley, was submitted to the Public Analyst, and was found on analysis to be polluted and unfit for drinking purposes.

A notice served on the owner to provide a proper supply of water to the house was complied with, the well being closed and a supply of water obtained from the South Hants Water Company's main.

A well was also closed in Oakley Road and a supply of water laid on to the premises as in the previous case.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The application which was made to the Local Government Board in September, 1911 (mentioned in the last Annual Report) under Sec. 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to approve of an Order of the Council extending the list of offensive trades specified in Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, received the confirmation of the Board in April, 1912.

The offensive trades added to those already specified in the Public Health Act, 1875, are those of a gut scraper, manufacturer of manure from fish offal, blood, and other putrescible animal matter, fish frier, dealer in rags, bones, fat, animal skins, and other putrescible animal products

It is essential that Bye-laws should be passed by the Local Authority as early as possible for regulating and controlling offensive trades established in the Borough.

The premises where offensive trades are carried on in the Borough have been regularly inspected and were found generally in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 34 slaughterhouses in the Borough, one of which has been re-constructed during the year.

Three thousand two hundred and sixty-nine visits were made and the premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	In Slaughter-houses.	In Shops.	Weight.
Carcases of Beef	2	..	1,204 lbs.
,, Pork	24	..	3,960 ,,
Parts of carcases of Beef	5	1	523 ,,
,, ,, Pork	6	8	177 ,,

FOOD INSPECTION.

In the inspection of food the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold :—

Slaughterhouses	3,269
Butcher shops	3,464
Sausage Factories	375
Wholesale Stores, Markets, &c.	407

The following is a summary of the diseased or unsound food destroyed during the year :—

BEEF.

Whole carcases	3
Quarters	1
Livers	21
Lungs	15
Hearts	7
Tongues	5
Mesenteries	7
Stomachs	5
Spleens	6
Sundry pieces of beef	536 lbs.
Total weight of beef	2,856 lbs.

PORK.

Whole carcases	26
Heads	56
Offals	27
Livers	4
Plucks	42
Sundry pieces of pork	48 lbs.
Total weight of pork	4,403 lbs.

MUTTON.

Whole carcases	1
Livers	5
Lungs	3
Hearts	25
Sundry pieces of mutton	32 lbs.
Total weight of mutton ...	116 lbs.

VEAL.

Whole carcases	2
Offals	2
Sundry pieces of veal	10 lbs.
Total weight of veal	153 lbs.

GAME, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

48	Rabbits.
4	boxes of Rhubarb
11	,, Oranges.
3	,, Lemons.
13	cases of Apples.
47	crates of Cherries.
9	,, Plums.
193	sacks of Potatoes.
85	,, Onions.
8	lbs. of Tomatoes.
140	tins of Turtle Soup.
38	,, Baked Beans.
Total	... 26,180 lbs.

FISH.

	Boxes.
Cod	4
Cods' Roes	6
Hake	1
Pollack	1
Haddock	2
Bream	4
Mackerel	106
Mackerel (salted)	6
Herrings	3
Plaice	1
Soles	1
Witches	1
Megrims	15
Dories	1
Skate	7
Whiting	1
Smelts	4
Bloaters	198
Kippers	130
Haddock	40
Haddock (fillets)	3
Codling	86

5 Crabs.
1 Lobster
4 bags of Salt Cod
17 ,, Shrimps.
7 gallons of Prawns.

Total weight of fish ... ... 18,106 lbs.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885-1886.

There are 216 purveyors of milk registered in the Borough including 10 cowkeepers and 15 purveyors of milk who reside outside the Borough.

During the year 47 purveyors of milk have ceased to sel milk, and 2 cowkeepers have ceased to keep cows, and their names have been removed from the Register.

Applications have been received from 40 persons to be registered as purveyors of milk, and from 1 person to be registered as a cowkeeper.

There has been no change in the register of milk purveyors who reside outside of the Borough.

The cleansing of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops has been carried out in accordance with the Regulations, and various nuisances abated.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	..	8	2	..	10
Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register	120	49	27	15	206
Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ..	21	12	7	..	40
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year	..	1	..	..	1

COWKEEPERS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Name.	Situation.
F. B.	Mill Farm, Oakley Road.
C. B.	Royal Mail, Millbrook.
A. B.	Hill Farm, Hill Lane.
W. P.	Highcrown Street.
W. H.	Manor Farm Road.
W. M.	Blighmont Farm, Millbrook.
E. & J. H.	Whitedswood Farm, Shirley.
E. C.	Romsey Road.
A. H. W.	Cockroads Farm, Hill Lane.
H. C.	The Nest, Lordswood.

NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Particulars.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Total.
Milkshops cleansed and limewashed	192	56	26	274
Dairies ,, ,, ..	38	42	28	108
Cowsheds ,, ,, ..	..	33	12	45
Drains re-laid	3	1	1	5
,, repaired	1	..	..	1
New pans and traps fixed	3	1	1	5
Water supply to water closets ..	4	..	..	4
New sinks and waste pipes fixed ..	1	2	1	4
Roofs and stack pipes repaired ..	..	..	2	2
Yard paving repaired	3	3	5	11
Manure vaults constructed	1	..	1	2
Milk stores constructed	2	2	3	7
,, lighted and ventilated ..	..	1	..	1
Cowshed paved, drained and lighted	..	1	..	1
,, ventilated	..	2	..	2
,, paving repaired	..	1	..	1
Totals	248	145	80	473

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Four hundred and thirty samples were taken by the Inspectors during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst. One hundred and seventy-one of these were formally purchased in accordance with the Act, and 259 were informal or test samples, 66 of the latter being milk samples.

Twenty-four samples, including 7 informal samples, were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in fourteen cases, convictions being obtained in seven, the remaining seven summonses were dismissed.

The large percentage dismissed was due to the plea made in the milk cases that the alleged adulteration was due to a change of pasturage of the cows, in fact, that the cow was responsible.

The samples were taken in transit at the Railway Station, consigned by farmers to vendors in the Borough.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	227	212	15
Butter	88	86	2
Cheese	13	13	..
Lard	28	28	..
Coffee	25	23	2
Pepper	15	15	..
Demerara Sugar	5	3	2
Flour	6	6	..
Self-raising Flour	5	5	..
Olive Oil	7	6	1
Mustard	2	1	1
Cream of Tartar	6	6	..
Castor Oil	1	1	..
Suet	2	1	1
Totals	430	406	24

The following table shows the number of articles analysed which were found to be adulterated, and the result of proceedings taken :—

No. of sample	Date.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
55	Feb. 1	Milk	10.82% of added water	Fined 10/- and 6/6 costs
56	„ 1	do.	1.29% „ „	No proceedings taken
57	„ 1	do.	7.64% „ „	Fined 10/- and 6/6 costs
72	„ 12	do.	10.23% „ „	Fined 10/- and 6/6 costs
74	„ 12	do.	8.7% „ „	Fined 10/- and 6/6 costs
82	„ 26	Butter	100% of Margarine	Test sample (see No. 88)
88	„ 28	do.	100% „	Fined £5 and 6/6 costs, also costs of the Court (4/-) for unlabelled wrapper
101	Mar. 9	Milk	3.52% of added water and 7.36% deficient in fat	Fined 10/- and 11/6 costs
107	„ 13	do.	6.58% of added water	Fined £2 and 11/6 costs
163	Ap. 24	do.	12.66% deficient in fat	Case dismissed on warranty
185	May 6	do.	3.52% of added water & 7.33% deficient in fat	Case dismissed
186	„ 6	do.	0.58% of added water & 4% deficient in fat	Ditto
187	„ 6	do.	0.81% of added water & 11.66% deficient in fat	Ditto
197	„ 19	do.	10.0% deficient in fat	Ditto
200	„ 19	do.	6.33% deficient in fat	Ditto
224	Jun. 7	Mustard	Mustard Mixture	Declared at time of purchase
246	„ 27	Demerara Sugar	100% dyed crystals	Test sample (see No. 294)
265	Jly. 10	Milk	13.0% deficient in fat	Vendor cautioned and further samples taken
281	„ 22	Coffee	78.20% Chicory	Test sample. Shopkeeper ceased business before a second sample could be obtained
294	Aug. 1	Demerara Sugar	100% Dyed Crystals	Case dismissed
309	Sep. 12	Coffee	51.8% Chicory	Declared at time of purchase
353	Oct. 15	Suet	24.13% Rice Flour	Ditto
403	Nov. 21	Olive Oil	40% cotton seed oil	Test sample. Subsequent sample taken proved genuine
417	Dec. 5	Milk	3.17% of added water	Vendor cautioned

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Applications for the registration of their houses were made by the registered keepers in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation Act, 1910.

It would be advisable when considering the usual yearly applications to refuse registration of some of these houses, the majority of which were originally designed and used as ordinary dwelling houses, and are, therefore, generally unsuitable both structurally and otherwise for registration as common lodging houses.

There are twelve common lodging houses in the Borough with a registered accommodation for 426 persons.

Visits amounting to 1,945 were made during the year, and the houses generally were kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

New Bye-laws with respect to Houses Let in Lodgings received the confirmation of the Local Government Board on the 31st of July, 1912.

The most important feature of the new Bye-laws in comparison with those previously in force is the removal of the limitation of the rateable value of the proposed house.

Under the old Bye-laws a house was exempt from the operation of such Bye-laws where the rateable value exceeded £10 per annum.

This practically made the Bye-laws a dead letter, there being few houses in the Borough below this rateable value.

The new Bye-laws alter the rent or charge payable by the lodger from four shillings per week unfurnished and five shillings per week furnished so as to include all tenancies let at, or under, six shillings per week unfurnished and seven shillings and sixpence per week furnished.

Applications were received for the registration of seventeen houses, five of which were after inspection registered.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

During the year, 1,161 houses were inspected under Sec. 15 of the above Act.

The following is a list of streets, the number of houses inspected, and the number of notices served under Sec. 15, and also under the Public Health Act, 1875.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

ROAD OR STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	No. of Notices served.	
		Sec. 15, H.T.P.A.	Public Health Act.
Bell's Court, Queen Street	7	..	7
Belvidere Terrace	69	..	62
Broad Street	13	..	12
Broomfield Court	2	..	2
Cambridge Street	19	..	17
Challis Court	6	2	4
Charlotte Court	5	..	5
Coombs Court	3	..	3
Cossack Street	51	..	50
Cross Street, Kingsland	23	..	23
Crown Street	32	1	31
Empress Road	70	..	50
Everett's Court	2	..	..
Guildford Street	29	..	29
Johnson Street	35	..	33
Kentish Road	42	..	38
King Street	32	..	31
Lime Street	10	10	..
Lower Canal Walk	35	..	19
Maddison Street	15	..	7
Middleton Street	23	..	20
Milner Street	32	..	29
Mount Pleasant Road	20	..	20
North Front	74	..	63
Oriental Street	22	..	20
Priory Road	100	2	12
Queen Street	23	1	18
Randolph Street	49	..	42
Redcar Street	47	..	47
Regent's Grove	4	..	4
Russell Court	4	4	..
Russell Street	44	..	44
St. George's Street, Lower Back of the Walls	13	..	12
St. James' Road	10	..	9
Salem Street	11	..	9
Short's Passage	2	..	2
Sidford Street	13	1	12
Stratton Road	84	..	80
Summers' Street	32	..	31
Victor Street	39	..	33
Victoria Road	15	..	15

Representations were made in respect of 31 houses as being in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

REPRESENTATIONS MADE WITH REGARD TO DWELLING HOUSES.

The following is a list of the houses, giving the situation, number of orders made, dates, &c. :—

Situation of House.	Date.	Nature of Order made.	Further Action.
1, Hawkins' Court	Jan. 4	Closing Order	
2, do.	do.	do.	
The Crown Tavern, French Street	Feb. 1	do.	
The Lodge, Regent Park Road	do.	do.	Closing Order determined Apl. 4th, 1912
1, William Street	do.	do.	
2, do.	do.	do.	
3, do.	do.	do.	
4, do.	do.	do.	
16, York Street	March 4	do.	
20, Threefield Lane	do.	do.	House demolished & rebuilt
5, Challis Court	March 4	Closing Order	
6, do.	do.	do.	
142, Dukes Road	do.	do.	Closing Order determined Dec. 5th, 1912
144, do.	do.	do.	do.
30, King Street	April 4	do.	House demolished & rebuilt
House and Shop, Manor Farm Road	do.	do.	Closing Order determined
22, Queen Street	do.	do.	
24, Milner Street	May 2	do.	
10, Crown Street	June 6	do.	
14, Kentish Road	July 4	do.	
1, Horseman's Buildings ..	do.	do.	House demolished
2, do.	do.	do.	do.
3, do.	do.	do.	do.
4, do.	do.	do.	do.
5, do.	do.	do.	do.
6, do.	do.	do.	do.
House rear of 27 Cranbury Ave.	Oct. 3	do.	This house was originally a stable. Now reverted to its former use.
22, Priory Road	do.	do.	
30, do.	do.	do.	
32, do.	do.	do.	
32A, do.	do.	do.	

In addition, two houses were demolished after inspection and two cellars dwellings were closed voluntarily.

The following summary will give some idea of the volume of work incurred as a result of the inspections, following up, and seeing that the requirements of the notices were carried out:—

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED IN CONNECTION WITH INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

Premises drained to the sewer	1
Drains re-constructed	53
„ cleared and repaired	78
„ re-trapped	121
„ intercepted from the sewer and ventilated ...	14
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	7
Water closets re-constructed	24
New pans fixed in water closets	132
Water laid on six water closets	69
Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired	14
Bath, sink waste pipes, stack-pipes, etc., disconnected from the drains	70
Light and ventilation provided to water closets	12
Sanitary sinks fixed	79
Dampness in dwelling houses remedied	413
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	385
Roofs of houses repaired	280
Flooring, walls, &c. of houses repaired	402
Window sashes repaired and made to open	589
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	206
Lighting of rooms improved	24
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	296
Eaves, guttering, and stackpipes repaired	158
Yards paved and drained	82
Yard paving repaired	219
Sanitary dustbins provided	110

The question of overcrowding has been a matter receiving much attention during recent years. An inspection was made of 1850 houses occupied by the working classes with a view of determining the number of families in each house and their relation to overcrowding.

STREETS OR ROADS INSPECTED.

The following is a list of the streets and roads inspected, in which houses were occupied by more than one family :—

Street or Road.	No. of houses let to more than one family.	Street or Road.	No. of houses let to more than one family.
Bond Street	41	Middleton Street ..	3
Briton Street	4	Mount Pleasant Road ..	4
Bullar Street	3	North Front	6
Broad Street	1	Oriental Street	4
Belvidere Terrace	17	Pound Street (part of) ..	2
Crown Street	7	Priory Road	12
Cambridge Street	2	Queen Street	4
Craven Street	5	Redcar Street	3
Cross Street, Kingsland ..	1	Randolph Street	5
Chantry Road	11	Russell Street	4
Charlotte Street	1	..	
Cossack Street	10	Saunder's Court	3
Dock Street	19	Spa Road	1
Deal Street	14	Spa Buildings	1
Empress Road	36	Southbrook Road	1
Endle Street	20	Sidford Street	7
Guildford Street	7	Sidford Terrace	1
Howard's Grove	26	Stratton Road	2
Johnson Street	5	Victor Street	6
Kentish Road	4	Victoria Road	7
King Street	11	Vincent Street	3
Liverpool Street	2	Vincent Grove	1
Lower Canal Walk ..	8	Winton Street	14
Milner Street	1		

The following is a table showing the number of houses inspected with one, two, three, four and more rooms. It also shows the number of separate occupiers in each class of house respectively, and approximately the rent paid to the landlord for such houses :

Number of rooms in the houses inspected ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	Total	Percentage of houses let to more than one family.
No. of houses inspected	1	23	53	451	502	656	151	11	1	1	1850	18.91
No. of houses let to two families	..	1	1	22	75	134	70	1	..	1	305	
,, ,, three ,,	..	..	3	2	1	13	18	..	..	..	37	
,, ,, five ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
,, ,, six ,,	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	
,, ,, eleven ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Average rent of houses per week ..	..	4/-	5/3	5/6	6/3	7/-	8/3	9/6	..	..	..	

The following table gives the number of rooms used by tenants in houses occupied by more than one family :—

Number of rooms in each tenancy	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of families	172	217	185	138	57	4
Average rent per room, unfurnished, .. 1/9 per week						

The list following shows some of the worst districts where houses are occupied by more than one family, and would be regarded as overcrowded. It shows the number of houses inspected, the number let to more than one family with percentage so let, and the average rental paid to the landlord :—

Street or Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses let to more than one family.	Percentage of houses let to more than one family.	No. of rooms in houses.	Average rent per week.
Howard's Grove	80	25	31.25	4, 5 and 6	5/6 to 7/6
Bond Street ..	54	41	75.92	6 and 7	7/- to 7/6
Endle Street ..	54	20	37.04	6	8/- to 8/6
Dock Street ..	53	19	35.85	6	7/- to 7/6
Empress Road ..	84	36	42.86	6 and 7	7/- to 8/6

The houses in these districts are occupied almost entirely by casual labourers and others whose income cannot be considered as averaging £1 per week. The average weekly income of the labourer in this town probably does not exceed 22s., and considering the nature of the industries of the Port and Borough the casual labour must be regarded as largely in excess of that which exists in most other towns.

Houses occupied by more than one family are generally the oldest or least desirable in the Borough, and the income from these houses represents a bigger return for capital outlay than the good class property in the town.

It is very evident that the financial condition of the labouring classes, even when in full work, will not allow them to pay the rents demanded. As a result the custom appears to be that one tenant becomes responsible for the house and sub-lets to one or two others. In a few instances those responsible for the management of such properties have commenced to let off the houses directly to two or more tenants, or have initiated what is in many districts of large towns regarded as "farming out property."

These houses, which are chiefly in the Town Ward, are old, and many of them badly situated and originally designed and intended—according to sanitary conveniences, sculleries, &c.—for one family only, but owing to the high rents and the want of accommodation the conditions existing do not seem likely to improve.

Part II. of the Housing and Town Planning, etc. Act gives the Local Authority power to acquire land for the purpose of carrying out Town Planning schemes, but with the exception of the work enumerated above under Sections 15 and 17, nothing has been done. Under the existing conditions the poorest have to share houses of the worst type, and it is generally in these cases that the rents are excessive and the property controlled by the wrong class of owners.

Some of the arguments brought forward for the extension of the Borough boundaries in 1895 were that the population of the Borough had grown too large for its area and that public health should be the first consideration.

The want of house accommodation and the necessity of the Municipality acquiring and running the Tramways in order to provide a means of cheap transit for the workers was one of the chief reasons advanced in favour of the extension.

The census of 1891 for the Old Borough showed a population per house of 5.35, reduced after annexation to 5.28 in 1901, and in 1911 still further to 5.27, but the old Borough taken by itself shows that it does not participate in this general improvement. Take for instance the parish of St. Mary's in 1891, the census returns showed 5.39 persons per house; after annexation in 1901 5.64 persons per house; while in 1911 it was *5.71 persons per house.

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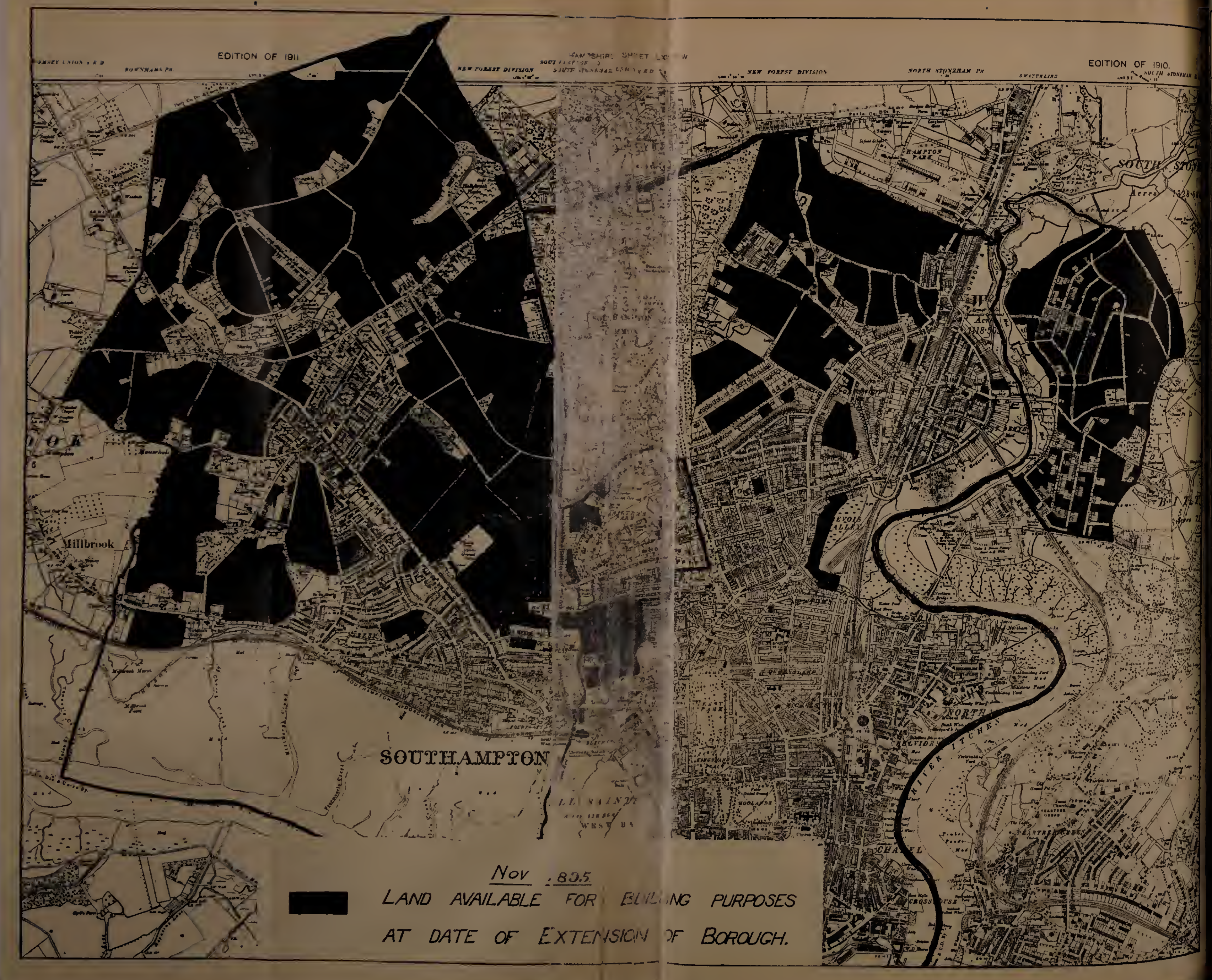
* This figure is calculated upon the number of houses on the Rate Books at the end of December, 1910, the number of houses not being shown separately for these districts in the Census Returns for 1911.



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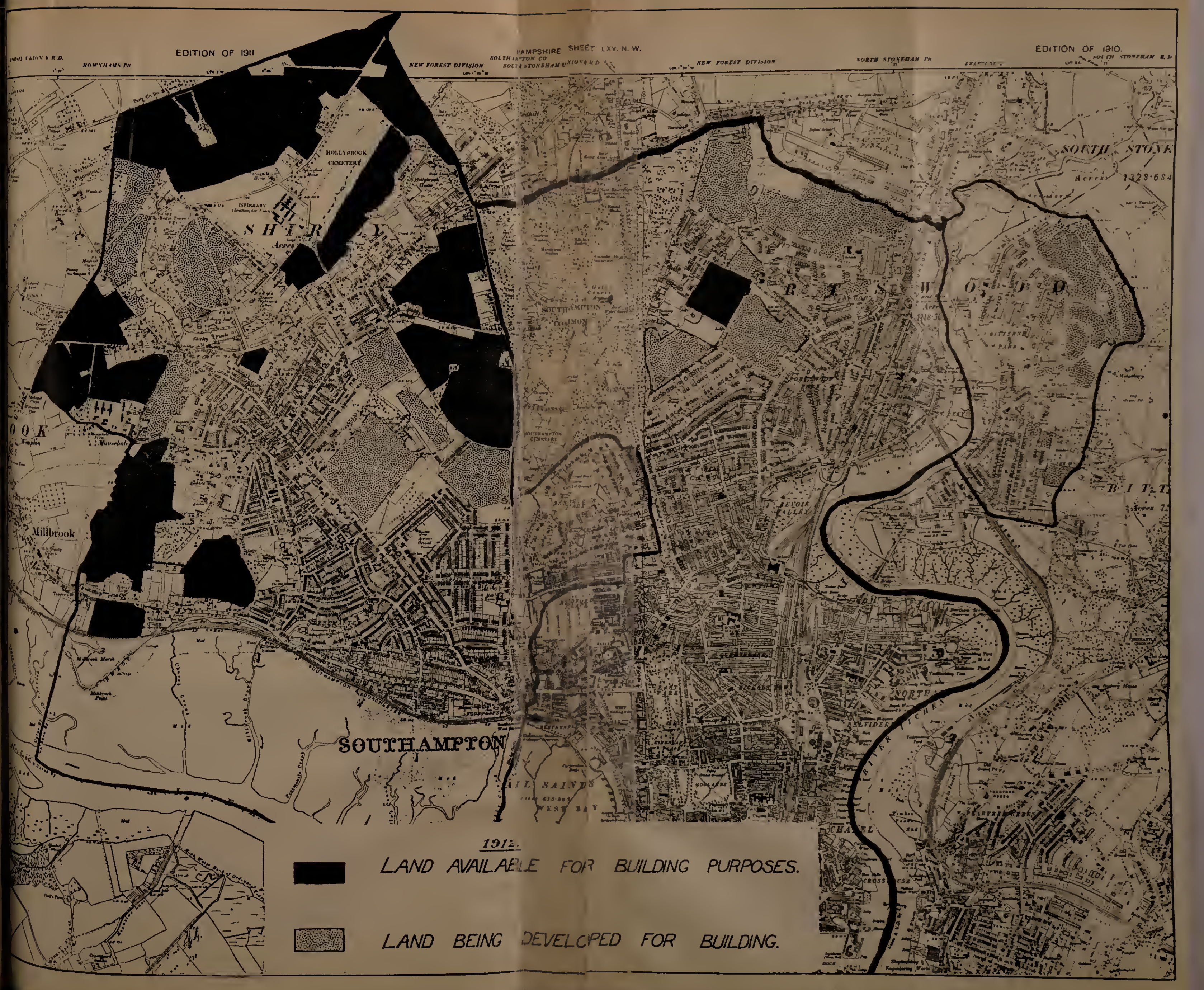

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The maps inserted show the open spaces in the Borough in 1895 at annexation, and the extent to which building has taken place at the end of 1912.

The old Borough was very well provided with open spaces, but with the exception of the gravel pit acquired at Shirley no provision has been made for open spaces in any portion of the Borough developed since annexation. As well as it being absolutely essential to make provision for open spaces in all new estates it is also desirable and necessary that houses be provided at rentals to suit the poorer classes without necessitating their being occupied by more than one family.

The importance of suitable dwellings and open spaces on the physical, moral and social conditions of the people cannot be over estimated, and requires a public policy which, while relieving the present undesirable conditions, should provide for future growth.

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

This Act was passed with a view of preventing as far as possible the undesirable practice of manufacturing stuffing or padding for bedding and upholstery purposes from unwashed and dirty rags.

Regulations were subsequently issued and came into operation on the 1st of July, 1912.

Article I. makes it a condition that flock shall be deemed to conform to the standard of cleanliness for the purposes of the Act when the amount of soluble chlorine, in the form of chlorides, does not exceed 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of the flock.

There is one manufactory in the Borough that manufactures flock from rags, the management of which has during the year installed washing and cleansing plant.

Twelve visits were made to premises where rag flock is used, and four samples of flock were taken and submitted to analysis, the result being as follows :—

No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.				
1	Chlorine as Chlorides,		17.5	parts	per 100,000
2	,,	,,	10.6	,,	,,
3	,,	,,	9.2	,,	,,
4	,,	,,	9.0	,,	,,

THE SHOPS ACT, 1912.

The Shops Act of 1912, which came into operation on the 1st of May, places the responsibility for its enforcement on the Local Authority, and its administration considerably adds to the duties of the Department.

The Act which amends and consolidates the previous five Acts relating to Shop Hours, Employment in Shops, &c., gives wide powers to those responsible for its application.

The new statutory requirements of the Act are :—

(1) Half-holiday for shop assistants.
This is obligatory in all cases with a single exception (under certain conditions and for a limited period) in holiday resorts.

(2) Meal hours for Assistants.
It is left open to the shopkeeper to give the interval for meal time at whatever time may be found most convenient within certain limits.

(3) Closing of Shops for a weekly half-holiday.

Under the Act every shop, unless it belongs to one of the exempted classes specified in the Second Schedule to the Act, is required to close for a half-holiday on one week-day in every week.

Even if the shop is exempted from being closed for a half-holiday, each assistant must nevertheless be given a half-holiday, though not necessarily on the same day every week.

With regard to the closing of shops for a weekly half-holiday, the Local Authority are given considerable powers in regard to the application of this provision. They may make Orders

(a) Fixing the day of the weekly half-holiday ;

(b) exempting shops of a particular class in a particular area from the obligation to close for a half-holiday, or fixing the closing hour for that class later than 1 o'clock (but not later than 2 o'clock).

(c) in the case of holiday resorts, suspending the obligation to close for a weekly half-holiday during the holiday period ; and

(d) extending the provision as to weekly half-holiday to the exempted classes of shops.

One of the most important clauses incorporates all the powers conferred on inspectors by sections 119 and 121 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

During the year 948 visits were made, 76 of which were in respect to the previous Shop Hours and Shop Seats Acts.

Prosecutions were instituted in four cases for breaches of the Act, and each defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the Court on giving an undertaking to comply with the Act in future.

FACTORY & WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

There are 825 Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, Bakehouses and Laundries on the Registers.

They give employment to 5,240 workers, 3,533 males and 1707 females, as compared with a total of 5,188 in 1911.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Factories	102
Workshops and Workplaces	1,365
Bakehouses	631
Laundries	126
Visits *re* Sanitary Matters	739
Total	2,963

FACTORIES.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Antiseptic Factories	1	3	..	3	1
Bedding Factories	2	22	15	37	3
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ..	1	7	..	7	1
Bootmaking and Repairing ..	17	52	3	55	20
Bottle Washing Factories	1	6	..	6	1
Brass and Iron Founders	4	48	..	48	3
Brush and Basket Makers	1	44	16	60	1
Building Trades	15	271	..	271	13
Cabinet Makers	5	19	..	19	1
Cement, Lime and Putty Works ..	3	45	..	45	3
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers ..	2	5	2	7	1
Cycle and Motor Works	8	52	5	57	9
Dyeing and Cleaning Works ..	2	22	22	44	2
Engineers and Electricians	10	92	..	92	8
Flag and Banner Makers	1	1	11	12	1
Lead and Paint Factories	2	35	..	35	1
Margarine ,, ...	1	70	..	70	1
Mineral Water ,, ...	6	48	26	74	6
Oil Cake ,, ...	1	60	..	60	1
Picture Framing ,, ...	1	3	..	3	1
Sailmaking ,, ...	2	11	..	11	2
Sausage Making ,, ...	10	28	..	28	8
Seedsmen	1	13	26	39	2
Ship and Yacht Builders	7	945	..	945	3
Steam Saw Mills	3	17	..	17	3
Stonemasons	3	35	..	35	1
Wine and Beer Bottlers	7	41	..	41	5
Totals	117	1995	126	2121	102

NUISANCES ABATED IN FACTORIES.

Water Closet accommodation provided .	1
,, cistern repaired	1
Total	2

WORKSHOPS.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Billiard Table Maker	1	3	..	3	1
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ..	43	140	..	140	53
Blind Makers	1	8	..	8	2
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	38	86	..	86	57
Brush and Basket Makers	4	14	2	16	5
Building Trades	37	153	..	153	39
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers ..	21	93	..	93	31
Carpet Sewing and Upholstery Needleworkers	4	5	20	25	8
Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers	1	4	2	6	1
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers ..	4	7	4	11	11
Coopers	1	2	..	2	2
Cork Makers	1	2	..	2	1
Cycle Makers and Repairers ..	15	35	..	35	22
Dressmakers and Milliners	114	..	757	757	239
Dyers and Cleaners	2	..	5	5	4
Electricians and Engineers	5	17	..	17	4
Feather Dressers and Furriers ..	2	2	3	5	3
Iron and Steel Merchants	1	9	..	9	1
Metal Polish Works	1	4	..	4	1
Modellers	1	3	..	3	1
Offensive Trades	4	24	..	24	96
Organ Builders	1	5	..	5	2
Perfumiers	2	3	9	12	1
Photographers	7	12	26	38	4
Piano Repairing	3	10	..	10	2
Picture Framers and Gilders ..	6	20	..	20	5
Rag Sorters	6	11	16	27	279
Restaurant Kitchens	36	67	58	125	94
Sack Repairers	1	3	7	10	3
Saddlers and Harness Makers ..	11	29	..	29	13
Sailmakers	1	18	..	18	1
Sauce and Pickle Works	1	1	..	1	2
Shirt and Underwear Makers ..	2	..	6	6	4
Stonemasons	4	14	..	14	3
Tailors	100	165	227	392	305
Ticket Writers and Engravers ..	8	13	..	13	7
Tin Plate Workers	11	36	..	36	18
Trunk and Bag Makers	2	4	..	4	2
Umbrella Makers	1	2	2	4	1
Undertakers	5	11	..	11	6
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	13	34	..	34	15
Weight and Scale Makers	2	12	..	12	2
Wholesale Packers and Dealers ..	3	12	8	20	3
Wine and Beer Bottlers	5	26	..	26	7
Yacht and Boat Builders	4	22	..	22	4
Totals	545	1141	1152	2293	1365

Number of Workrooms measured during the year .. 44.

NUISANCES ABATED IN WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES DURING THE YEAR.

Drains re-laid, trapped and ventilated	3
,, intercepted from Sewer	3
,, Inspection Chambers constructed	2
Water Closets re-constructed	5
,, impervious floors laid	1
,, new cisterns, flush-pipes, &c., fixed	3
New soil pipes fixed	1
Defective roofs repaired	5
Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes fixed or repaired	5
Sinks and waste pipes fixed or repaired	4
Yards paved or repaired	6
Workrooms cleansed and limewashed	32
,, ventilated	2
Overcrowding of workrooms abated	1
Insanitary basement workshop abolished	1
Accumulation of offensive matter removed ...	2
Other nuisances	3
Total	79

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Eighty reports were received from the Factory Inspector during the year, viz. :—

Nature of Report.	No. sent in.	Action taken.
New Workrooms or Change of Address	25	Premises inspected and Rooms measured
Workshops Notified (already on L A. Register or re-notified after Notice from L.A.)	48	No action taken
Sanitary Defects	7	Defects remedied
Total	80	

NOTIFICATIONS SENT TO H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Twenty-four notifications have been forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year respecting new workshops, change of address, or infringements of the Factory and Workshops Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING ON WORKSHOP PREMISES DURING YEAR.

Date.	Disease.	Address.	Trade.	Action taken.
April 16 ,, 23 May 12	Diphtheria ,, ,,	(1st case) Bridge Road (2nd case) ,, (3rd case) ,,	Tailoring	The two first cases were isolated at home. Premises, bedding, &c., disinfected after recovery. Tailoring work in house at time removed and disinfected. The occupier (a journeyman tailor) had swab of throat taken—Result negative. The last case (a girl of 13 years) was removed to the Isolation Hospital.
June 17	Scarlet Fever	Forster Road	Dress-making	Patient removed to the Isoaltion Hospital. Premises disinfected. and bedding, dressmaking work, &c., removed and disinfected. All work stopped for 14 days.
July 26	Scarlet Fever	Trinity Road	Dress-making	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital. Premises, including Workroom, disinfected. Bedding, Dressmaking work, &c., removed and disinfected.
Aug. —	Scarlet Fever	Shirley Road	Boot Repairing	Patient isolated at home. Premises, &c., disinfected after recovery.
Oct. 31	Scarlet Fever	Shirley Road	Tailoring	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital. Premises disinfected, also bedding, work in house at time, &c., removed and disinfected. The father of patient (a tailor) had a disinfecting bath and had clothes disinfected at outbathing station.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOMES OF EMPLOYEES.

Fifteen cases of Scarlet Fever and seven cases of Diphtheria occurred in homes of persons employed in Factories and Workshops during the year.

Twenty of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and two were isolated at home.

All premises were disinfected and bedding removed for disinfection, after removal of patients to Hospital, or on recovery when isolated at home.

The workers living in the houses where Scarlet Fever cases occurred received a disinfecting bath and had their clothes disinfected before resuming duties.

In the case of Diphtheria, the workers residing in the houses had their throats bacteriologically examined, and were not allowed to return to work unless the result was negative.

HOME WORK.

During February 46 lists were sent in containing names and addresses of 167 outworkers, and during August, 48 lists, containing names and address of 175 outworkers.

They are situated as follows :—

	February.	August.
Town District	110	114
Northam and Chapel	11	10
Bevois Town, Portswood and St. Denys	26	23
Freemantle and Shirley	15	23
Outside District	5	5
Totals	167	175

Of the 175 names received in August, 55 occupy premises registered as Workshops employing labour, and of the remainder residing in the Borough 90 carry on tailoring work, 5 bootmaking, and 20 upholstery and fancy needlework, underwear, &c.

The names and addresses of the outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, been forwarded to the Authorities of the District in which they reside.

Two hundred and eighteen visits of inspection have been made during the year to outworkers' premises, resulting in the detection and abatement of eight nuisances as follows :—

Nuisances Abated.

Drains re-laid	1
,, intercepted from sewer	1
,, inspection chambers constructed	1
Water Closets re-constructed	1
New sinks fixed	1
Yard paving repaired	1
Eaves, guttering, and stack-pipes repaired	1
Workrooms limewashed	1
Total	8

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 128 Bakehouses on the Register, 14 being Factories (i.e., using mechanical power) and 114 Workshops.

One hundred and four of these were in use at the end of the year, and twenty-four were unoccupied.

They give employment to 320 males.

Six hundred and thirty-one visits of inspection have been made during the year, resulting in the detection and abatement of 36 Nuisances.

All occupied Bakehouses were re-limewashed during the months of April and October in accordance with the Regulations.

During the year one Bakehouse has been closed voluntarily, viz., 25, St. Denys Road, the owner having erected a new one at No. 14, St. Denys Road.

TABLE C.—Bakehouses.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	14	98	...	98	28
Workshops	114	222	...	222	603
	128	320	..	320	631

Nuisances Abated in Bakehouses during Year 1912.

Drains re-laid, trapped and ventilated	1
,, intercepted from sewer	1
,, inspection chambers constructed	1
Water closets re-constructed	1
,, impervious floors laid	1
Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes repaired	3
New sinks and waste-pipes fixed or repaired ...	2
Floors of bakehouses re-laid	1
Roofs of bakehouses repaired	3
Damp walls remedied	2
New doors and frames fixed	2
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	4
Yards paved or repaired	5
Stable paving repaired	3
Manure Vaults repaired	2
Accumulation of offensive matter removed ...	3
Nuisance caused by keeping poultry abated ...	1
Total	36

LAUNDRIES.

There are 35 Laundries on the Register; two lapsed during the year and one new business was commenced.

Twelve of these use mechanical power and 23 manual labour.

They employ 77 male and 429 female workers.

One hundred and twenty-six visits of inspection have been made during the year and four nuisances abated.

TABLE D.—Laundries.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	12	61	299	360	27
Workshops	23	16	130	146	99
	35	77	429	506	126

The following nuisances were abated in Laundries :—

Washhouses ventilated	1
,, limewashed	1
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Accumulations of manure removed ...	1
Total	4

VISITS re SANITARY MATTERS.

In addition to the foregoing, 739 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses and Laundries, Serving Notices, investigating complaints of Nuisances, Overcrowding, and various other matters.

The following tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State:

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .. .. (including Factory Laundries)	157	2	—
Workshops .. .. (including Workshop Laundries)	1973	46	—
Workplaces .. .. (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	94	7	—
Total	2224	55	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Reported to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of Cleanliness	37	37	..	..
Want of Ventilation	3	3	..	..
Overcrowding	I	I	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	73	73	..	..
Sanitary accommodation — insufficient ..	I	I	..	..
Sanitary accommodation — unsuitable or defective ..	5	5	..	..
Sanitary accommodation — not separate for sexes ..	I	I	..	..
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	..	..	..	..
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Total	121	121	..	..

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.							
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.											
	Lists.	Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)	Lists.	Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)		Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c.	88	..	316	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Linen	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery ..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	94	..	332	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Workshops	545
Bakehouses	114
Laundries	23
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	682

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2).
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	19
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5):—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	..
Other	23
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	7

SYNOPSIS OF TABLES.

Table 1.—Showing births and birth rates for the whole Borough and various Districts for eleven years, 1902-1912.

„ 2.—Showing deaths and death rates for the whole Borough and various Districts for eleven years, 1902-1912.

„ 3.—Deaths from all causes at subjoined ages in the Borough of Southampton, from 1903-1912.

„ 4.—Causes of death in Southampton for ten years, 1903-1912.

„ 5.—Showing population, birth rates, death rates, zymotic death rates, infantile mortality, and marriage rates in Southampton and England and Wales for twenty years, 1893-1912.

„ 6.—Table prepared in accordance with Local Government Board's instructions. Showing population, births, and deaths for ten years.

„ 7.—Ditto. Showing cases of infectious diseases notified during 1912, classified according to ages and localities, and the number removed to Hospital.

„ 8.—Ditto. Showing deaths occurring in 1912. Classified according to diseases and ages.

„ 9.—Causes of deaths in Municipal Wards during the year 1912.

„ 10.—Deaths from zymotic diseases for five years.

„ 11.—Showing in detail causes of, and ages of all deaths of persons belonging to the Borough of Southampton during the year 1912.

„ 12.—Showing marriage rate, birth rate, death rate, zymotic death rate, and infantile mortality in the registration districts of the Borough for the year 1912.

„ 13.—Showing number and description of cases of infectious disease notified to the Medical Officer of Health in each of the four quarters of 1912.

„ 14.—Showing all diseases notified during the past ten years, and the number of them admitted to Hospital.

„ 15.—Vaccination returns for the Borough.

„ 16.—Abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1912, together with averages for ten years.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES FOR WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR 10 YEARS—1902–1911, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1912.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Females	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.
1902	1593	1559	3152	29.11	1764	28.7	564	30.5	824	31.2
*1903	1638	1527	3165	29.40	1718	27.4	583	30.2	864	31.2
1904	1502	1501	3003	27.53	1677	27.1	525	27.1	801	28.7
1905	1428	1440	2868	25.96	1572	25.4	543	27.4	753	26.2
1906	1495	1418	2913	26.03	1589	25.6	550	27.1	774	26.3
1907	1438	1319	2757	24.33	1506	24.1	480	23.2	771	25.5
*1908	1537	1434	2971	25.41	1646	25.8	553	26.1	772	24.5
1909	1511	1427	2938	25.30	1584	25.2	524	24.2	830	26.2
1910	1546	1380	2926	24.89	1581	25.1	561	25.4	784	24.1
1911	1430	1419	2849	23.94	1536	24.3	545	24.2	768	23.1
Average 10 years.	1512	1442	2954	26.19	1617	25.9	543	26.5	794	26.7
1912	1443	1363	2806	23.29	1493	23.50	511	22.1	803	23.7

*53 weeks.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR 10 YEARS—1902–1911, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1912.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley. Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Females	Total Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.
1902	877	818	1695	15.65	1083	17.6	238	12.8	374	14.2
*1903	808	714	1522	14.14	955	15.2	203	10.5	364	13.1
1904	804	747	1551	14.22	931	15.1	245	12.6	375	13.4
1905	901	767	1668	15.10	1026	16.6	253	12.8	389	13.6
1906	796	748	1544	13.80	926	14.9	242	11.9	376	12.8
1907	793	752	1545	13.63	961	15.4	208	10.0	376	12.4
*1908	819	771	1590	13.60	991	15.5	237	11.2	362	11.5
1909	848	764	1612	13.88	988	15.7	229	10.6	395	12.4
1910	764	693	1457	12.39	875	13.9	215	9.7	367	11.3
1911	986	837	1823	15.23	1046	16.6	276	12.2	491	14.8
Average 10 years	840	761	1601	14.16	980	15.7	235	11.4	387	13.0
1912	842	745	1587	13.17	937	14.7	269	11.6	381	11.3

*53 weeks.

TABLE 3.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO SOUTHAMPTON, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES FOR 10 YEARS.

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	68 and upwards.
1903	1522	361	135	62	55	499	410
1904	1551	344	134	49	66	485	473
1905	1668	382	214	72	68	493	439
1906	1544	330	121	67	54	531	441
1907	1545	298	98	59	41	556	493
1908	1590	336	112	40	59	557	486
1909	1612	312	113	51	59	564	513
1910	1457	231	100	61	48	535	482
1911	1823	384	124	62	46	643	564
1912	1587	237	120	58	66	607	499

TABLE 4.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1903 TO 1912.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Enteric Fever	19	1	8	5	4	4	10	10	3	8
Small Pox	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	130	..	5	22	..	17	13	18
Scarlet Fever	8	1	10	..	2	4	5	2	5	2
Whooping Cough	29	16	19	36	18	35	42	11	18	35
Diphtheria and Croup	27	12	26	24	22	16	19	16	23	19
Influenza	9	7	15	9	26	11	19	19	17	17
Erysipelas	5	3	2	..	6	1	2	4	3	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	124	137	135	154	126	135	158	145	188	160
Tuberculous Meningitis	19	24	28	19	13	10	23	23	24	18
Other Tuberculous Disease ..	33	31	32	32	37	29	20	30	27	24
Cancer, malignant disease ..	100	106	92	102	125	108	105	135	125	109
Rheumatic Fever	4	4	5	4	5	3	7	4	3	6
Meningitis	19	16	19	24	18	14	21	10	14	14
Organic Heart Disease	139	126	114	113	151	153	129	120	158	137
Bronchitis	122	157	143	113	141	143	135	108	126	144
Pneumonia (all forms)	100	90	125	92	96	85	112	83	129	103
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	10	20	14	19	23	22	17	14	23	27
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	81	93	78	104	59	75	63	38	178	39
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	5	8	11	8	6	5	8	6	9	13
Cirrhosis of Liver	25	21	13	10	10	11	14	7	17	15
Alcoholism	7	6	4	6	9	6	4	4	8	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	33	42	44	56	37	35	50	43	50	56
Puerperal Fever	4	3	2	6	2	4	2	2	2	2
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	7	4	1	6	3	7	5	5	4	10
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	136	152	134	106	134	130	125	110	127	88
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	39	30	31	40	35	38	44	42	49	34
Suicide	14	9	4	12	13	17	11	12	11	13
Other Diseases	403	432	425	444	417	467	462	437	469	471
Totals	1522	1551	1668	1544	1545	1590	1612	1457	1823	1587

TABLE 5.

Showing Population, Birth Rates, Death Rates, Zymotic Death Rates, Infantile Mortality, and Marriage Rates in Southampton and England and Wales for Twenty Years, 1892—1912.

Year.	Population.	Births.			Deaths.			Zymotic Deaths.			Infantile Mortality. Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered		Marriages.		
		Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Birth Rate England and Wales.	Total Deaths	Death Rate.	Death Rate England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate England and Wales.	Southampton.	England & Wales.	Total Marriages.	Marriages Rate.	Marriage Rate England and Wales.
1893	68,200	2,015	29.5	30.8	1,370	19.5	19.2	157	2.32	2.52	157	159	648	19.0	14.7
1894	70,000	2,113	30.2	29.6	1,161	16.0	16.6	81	1.14	1.88	119	137	617	17.6	15.0
1895	71,750	2,180	30.4	30.3	1,395	18.7	18.7	111	1.53	2.21	155	161	675	18.8	15.0
1896	94,150	2,859	30.4	29.7	1,657	17.2	17.1	192	2.04	2.17	146	148	838	17.8	15.8
1897	96,500	2,937	30.4	29.7	1,711	17.3	17.4	217	2.24	2.15	156	156	848	17.6	16.0
1898	98,950	2,945	29.8	29.4	1,756	17.3	17.6	267	2.63	2.21	153	161	791	16.0	16.2
1899	101,350	2,995	29.6	29.3	1,992	19.1	18.3	297	2.88	2.19	178	163	896	17.7	16.4
1900	103,500	2,929	28.3	28.9	1,881	17.6	18.3	163	1.51	1.99	152	154	846	16.3	15.9
1901	105,179	3,141	30.0	28.5	1,789	16.6	16.9	173	1.64	2.05	154	151	918	17.5	15.9
1902	106,601	3,152	29.1	28.6	1,726	15.7	16.3	174	1.64	1.64	124	133	966	18.1	15.8
1903	108,022	3,165	29.4	28.4	1,557	14.1	15.4	165	1.50	1.46	114	132	883	16.3	15.6
1904	109,444	3,003	27.5	27.9	1,590	14.2	16.2	123	1.13	1.94	114	146	859	15.7	14.6
1905	110,865	2,868	26.0	27.2	1,735	15.1	15.2	275	2.49	1.52	133	128	827	14.9	15.3
1906	112,287	2,913	26.0	27.0	1,611	13.8	15.4	169	1.51	1.73	113	133	805	14.3	15.6
1907	113,708	2,757	24.3	26.3	1,572	13.6	15.0	112	0.99	1.28	108	118	827	14.5	15.8
1908	115,130	2,971	25.4	26.5	1,642	13.6	14.7	156	1.33	1.34	113	121	867	15.1	14.9
1909	116,551	2,938	25.3	25.6	1,694	13.9	14.5	139	1.20	1.13	106	109	928	15.9	14.6
1910	117,973	2,926	24.9	25.1	1,554	12.4	13.4	94	0.80	0.99	79	106	773	13.1	14.8
1911	119,394	2,849	23.9	24.4	1,847	15.2	14.6	220	1.85	..	135	..	914	15.4	15.2
1912	120,891	2,806	23.3	23.8	1,587	13.2	13.3	113	0.94	..	84	95	990	16.4	15.5

Note.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.—Whooping Cough. Measles, Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Small Pox.

TABLE 6.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Nett.						Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
		Un-corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	113,708	2,757	2,757	24.33	1,572	13.87	63	36	303	108	1,545	13.63
1908	115,130	2,971	2,971	25.41	1,642	14.04	88	36	336	113	1,590	13.60
1909	116,551	2,938	2,938	25.30	1,694	14.58	82	..	320	106	1,612	13.88
1910	117,973	2,926	2,926	24.89	1,554	13.22	99	2	236	79	1,457	12.39
1911	119,394	2,849	2,849	23.94	1,847	15.52	70	46	384	135	1,823	15.23
1912	120,891	2,801	2,806	23.29	1,629	13.52	96	54	237	84	1,587	13.17

TABLE 7.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward.														Total cases removed to Hospital.
		At Ages—Years.																					
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Town.	St. Mary's.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Deny's.		
Small-pox ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	192	3	50	107	17	13	2	..	13	12	27	6	10	13	19	13	17	15	17	17	13	..	151
Erysipelas ..	72	..	1	2	7	30	20	12	11	13	7	6	3	4	5	2	5	6	4	4	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	288	..	62	203	15	8	..	..	31	19	65	19	11	13	22	18	19	22	18	8	23	..	235
Tyhpus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	12	..	..	1	2	7	2	..	3	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
Continued Fever ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever ..	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—																							
Males ..	200	1	1	21	32	100	42	3	40	33	50	14	21	26	24	16	11	33	20	29	22	..	96
Females ..	139	1	1	12	35	68	19	3															
Totals ..	912	5	115	347	111	231	85	18	98	78	150	48	48	58	71	49	55	76	61	60	60	..	489

TABLE 8.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1912.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes—Certified	1585	237	69	51	58	66	257	348	499	516
—Uncertified	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Enteric Fever	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	10
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	18	2	7	5	4	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	35	14	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	19	1	2	4	11	1	..	..	..	16
Influenza	17	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	7	3
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	160	..	1	..	5	31	81	34	8	63
Tuberculous Meningitis	18	4	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	24	5	2	2	3	1	6	4	1	10
Cancer, malignant disease	109	..	..	..	..	..	12	56	41	52
Rheumatic Fever	6	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1
Meningitis	14	6	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	3
Organic Heart Disease	137	..	..	1	..	3	18	40	75	28
Bronchitis	144	16	7	2	..	..	8	26	85	29
Pneumonia (all forms)	103	26	16	8	5	4	16	19	9	35
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	27	2	..	1	2	..	3	8	11	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	39	28	3	..	..	..	5	..	3	10
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	13	..	..	1	6	2	2	2	..	13
Cirrhosis of Liver	15	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	6
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	56	..	..	..	4	1	9	25	17	12
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	5
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	88	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	34	3	..	2	1	2	13	7	6	25
Suicide	13	..	..	..	1	..	7	5	..	2
Other Defined Diseases	463	42	10	9	6	12	49	102	233	159
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	3
	1587	237	69	51	58	66	258	349	499	516
SUB-ENTRIES—										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pneumonia (other than Broncho-pneumonia)	64	8	6	3	2	4	15	18	8	22

TABLE 9.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE MUNICIPAL WARDS DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Causes of Death.	Municipal Ward.													*No settled residence in Boro'.	Total Deaths.
	Town.	St. Marys.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Denys.		
rie Fever	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	8
l Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
les	2	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	18
et Fever ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
oping Cough ..	3	6	3	2	2	..	4	..	2	1	1	7	4	..	35
theria & Croup	1	..	7	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	4	1	..	19
enza	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	17
ipelas	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
isis	22	21	20	9	9	13	9	6	6	11	9	9	9	7	160
rculous Meningitis ..	4	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	18
r Tuberculous Diseases ..	7	1	3	4	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	24
er	11	9	8	13	3	7	11	8	8	8	8	5	8	2	109
imatic Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	6
ngitis	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	14
nic Heart Disease	21	11	11	12	11	7	8	9	10	8	6	9	11	3	137
chitis	18	20	21	11	15	7	4	3	8	9	8	5	9	6	144
monia (all forms)	26	15	13	6	2	5	1	1	3	8	5	5	7	6	103
r diseases of espiratory Organs	3	3	2	2	2	1	5	1	2	1	4	1	..	..	27
rhœa & Enteritis	2	5	3	4	1	3	2	..	1	5	4	3	5	1	39
endicitis ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	13
osis of Liver ..	2	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	15
holism	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
ritis & Bright's sease	7	5	3	4	5	4	4	6	4	3	7	2	2	..	56
peral Fever ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
r accidents and seases of Pregcy & Parturition	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	10
enital Debility & lformation (including Premature rth)	10	10	20	6	5	1	1	3	5	7	8	5	7	..	88
nt Death (exding Suicide) ..	7	4	3	3	2	1	2	..	6	1	2	2	1	..	34
de	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	13
r Diseases ..	40	54	47	33	25	42	34	26	25	38	35	28	25	19	471
Totals ..	199	183	175	119	93	105	92	71	87	107	112	93	104	47	1587

In calculating death rates, the deaths in this column are allocated over the various Wards.

TABLE 10.

The total Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases during the year amounted to 113, 29 being of a notifiable and 84 of a non-notifiable character.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever ..	4	5	2	5	2	Notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification Act, 1889). Death Rate, 0.24.
Diphtheria	16	19	16	23	19	
Enteric Fever ..	4	10	10	3	8	
Measles	22	..	17	13	18	Not notifiable under the said Act. Death Rate, 0.70.
Whooping Cough ..	35	42	11	18	35	
Diarrhœa	62	49	28	158	31	
Totals	143	125	84	220	113	

Table showing Deaths from All Causes belonging to the County Borough of Southampton during the Year 1912 (52 weeks ended 28th December, 1912) classified according to Diseases and Ages. (This Table includes deaths of "Residents occurring in other Districts, and excludes deaths of "Non-Residents," in accordance with the Rules of the Registrar-General).

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Females.	
I. General Diseases.																
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Measles	2	7	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	18
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	14	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	35
Diphtheria	1	2	4	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	19
Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	2	5	..	2	..	8	9	17
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Septicæmia	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	4	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	1	..	5	31	40	41	25	9	7	1	..	..	105	55	160
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	18
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines	2	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tuberculosis of Joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculous Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis of Kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tuberculosis of Glands of Neck	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Disseminated Tuberculosis	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Rickets	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Lordosis of Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Congenital Syphilis	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	..	..	..	10	1	11
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	11	14	5	..	..	26	14	40
Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	9	3	..	..	10	13	23
Cancer of the Female Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	13	13
Cancer of the Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	10	11
Cancer of the Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 11.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Female.	
Cancer of other Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	..	..	..	7	4	11
Tumour (situation undefined)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	6
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Rheumatoid Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	3
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	4	3	1	..	..	12	5	17
Exopthalmic Goitre	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Addison's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leucocythæmia	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Anæmia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	5
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																
Encephalitis	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis	5	1	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13
Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	14	17	29	19	4	..	42	45	87
Cerebral Softening	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	10	2	1	..	8	9	17
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	3	3	6
Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Forms of Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Melancholia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

TABLE 11.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Females.	
Epilepsy	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	9	3	12
Convulsions	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	20
Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	4
Neurasthenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Imbecility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cerebral Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Tetany	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mastoid Abscess	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Otorrhœa	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																
Pericarditis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Myocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	3	4	7
Acute Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	7
Valvular Disease of Heart	..	..	1	..	1	4	6	8	9	20	13	1	..	30	33	63
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	1	..	..	5	5	10
" Heart Disease "	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	8	10	18	16	3	..	38	26	64
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	..	..	11	1	12
Arterial Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	4	7	11
Rupture of Blood Vessel	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	4
Cerebral Embolism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	4
Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laryngitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2

TABLE 11.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Females.	
Bronchocele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchiectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis	16	7	2	..	..	5	3	7	18	30	41	13	1	73	70	143
Broncho Pneumonia	18	10	5	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	18	21	39
Pneumonia	8	6	3	2	4	5	10	10	8	7	..	1	..	32	32	64
Empyema	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pleurisy	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	4
Pulmonary Congestion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	4	6
Gangrene of Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Fibroid Disease of Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Hœmoptysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM																
Stomatis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tonsilitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pharyngitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Gastritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	4
Diarrhœa and Infective Enteritis	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15
Enteritis	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	6	13
Gastro Enteritis	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Colitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Dyspepsia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Duodenal Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Appendicitis	..	..	1	6	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	13
Hernia	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	3
Volvulus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Intussusception	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Females.	
Atony of Intestine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Perforation of Bowel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hydatid of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8	1	..	..	..	10	5	15
Biliary Calculi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cholecystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Enlargement of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Abscess of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Peritonitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Pancreatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
VI. NON-VENERAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																
Acute Nephritis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Bright's Disease	..	..	..	3	1	3	6	8	15	11	6	..	..	28	25	53
Abscess of Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pyelonephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	1	4
Stricture of Urethra	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Enlargement of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	5
Menorrhagia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Uterine Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Metritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Ovarian Cyst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Salpingitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3

TABLE 11.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Females.	
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.																
Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ectopic Gestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Placenta Prævia	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Post-partum Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Puerperal Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																
Senile Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4	4
Other Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	3
Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cellulitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Ulcer of Leg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pemphigus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																
Bursitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
X. MALFORMATION.																
Cleft Palate	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Imperforate Anus	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Spina Bifida	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																
Premature Birth	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27	55
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	28
Melæna Neonatorium	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
												..	..	..	3	3

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.	Females.	
XII. OLD AGE.																
Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	44	31	..	34	56	90
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																
Suicide by Poison	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	6
,, Shot	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
,, on Railway	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
,, by Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
,, Cut or Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
,, Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
ACCIDENTS :—																
Coal Gas Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Burns or Scalds	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Injury by Fall	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	6	8
Drowning	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	9
On Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Vehicular Traffic	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
On Ships, Boats, or Docks (excluding Drowning)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Overlaid	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
XIV. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.																
Marasmus (1 year and under 70) ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Syncope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals	237	69	51	58	66	105	153	164	185	244	193	61	1	842	745	1587

TABLE 12.

Showing Marriage Rate, Birth Rate, Death Rate, Zymotic Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality for the Old Registration Districts of the Borough, for the Year 1912.

District.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births registered).
Whole Borough ..	16.4	23.29	13.17	0.94	84.4
Town Proper		23.5	14.7	0.98	91.3
Portswood & Bitterne Park		22.1	11.6	1.56	94.1
Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook ..		23.7	11.3	0.38	64.9

TABLE 13.

Showing Number and Description of Cases of Infectious Disease occurring in each of the Four Quarters of 1912.

Disease.	Quarter ending.				Total for Year.	Mortality.
	March. 30th.	June 29th.	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 30th.		
Small-pox	2	..	..	..	2	..
Scarlet Fever	52	62	75	99	288	2
Diphtheria	63	46	47	36	192	19
Enteric Fever	1	4	5	3	13	8*
Puerperal Fever	1	1	2	1	5	2
Erysipelas	25	12	16	19	72	3
Total	144	125	145	158	572	34

* Five of these were cases landed in the Port.

TABLE 14.

Showing all Diseases Notified during the past Ten Years, also Total Admissions to Hospital and Hospital Ship, including Isolation of Cases Imported by Vessels and Removed from Neighbouring Districts.

DISEASES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.
Small Pox	3	5	1	4	17	22	..	1	7	8	3		1	1	..	1	..	1	2	5
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	239	157	158	119	225	189	262	239	204	199	248	197	222	195	208	187	352	294	192	163
Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	47	..	49	..	46	1	56	1	62	..	74	..	92	..	67	..	69	..	72	..
Scarlet Fever	427	359	113	109	140	139	68	78	165	182	536	401	424	339	219	219	195	186	288	246
Typhoid Fever	148	99	19	23	34	44	15	30	21	39	37	44	53	53	55	62	20	24	13	36
Puerperal Fever	7	..	3	..	4	..	8	1	4	2	7	1	9	..	4	..	4	..	5	..
Measles	..	28	..	3	..	42	..	49	..	5	..	52	..	6	..	4	..	25	..	22
Suspected Plague, Adenitis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	11	..	29	..	11	..	8	..	6	..	4	..	9
Other Diseases	..	3	..	34	..	22	..	6	..	6	..	27	..	8	..	7	..	9	339	7
Phthisis	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	24	..	4	..	..	..	22	..	31	..	96
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	871	655	343	296	470	468	410	422	464	494	905	737	801	610	553	508	640	574	912	584

TABLE 15.

Vaccination Returns.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Died Unvaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Postponed and whereabouts unknown or removed to other districts and exempt under Sec. 2 Vaccination Act, 1898.	Total.
1890	1585	1263	143	3	176	1585
1891	1714	1365	157	4	188	1714
1892	1646	1312	178	8	147	*1646
1893	1701	1407	180	16	98	1701
1894	1796	1496	185	28	87	1796
1895	1874	1560	207	16	91	1874
1896	1912	1577	231	18	86	1912
1897	1886	1580	195	15	96	1886
1898	1847	1491	218	19	119	1847
1899	1802	1425	245	12	120	1802
1900	1751	1414	217	7	113	1751
1901	1821	1502	202	6	101	1821
1902	1739	1466	163	3	107	1739
1903	1697	1459	152	6	80	1697
1904	1683	1435	167	9	72	1683
1905	1543	1319	153	4	67	1543
1906	1570	1312	150	6	102	1570
1907	1504	1240	149	3	112	1504
1908	1585	1203	134	9	239	1585
1909	†2681	1889	197	14	581	2681
1910	†2931	1863	187	5	876	2931
1911	†2851	1630	263	9	949	2851

* One Child had Small-pox.

† Returns for whole Borough.

TABLE 16.

ABSTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Month.	Barometer.						Temperature.									Rainfall.				Sunshine.			Remarks.
	Mean at		Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date	Mean at		Mean.		Approx. Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total in Inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	Total No. of hours.	Maximum No. of hours.	Date.	
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.					9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.													
Jan. ...	29.935	29.961	30.54	2nd	28.94	6th	40.5	41.9	46.2	37.4	41.8	53.0	9th	25.0	29th& 30th	3.795	0.780	17th	17	34.4	6.6	29th	
Feb. ...	29.696	29.687	30.23	27th	29.05	8th	42.5	43.9	48.4	39.5	44.0	58.0	28th	17.0	3rd	2.685	0.480	22nd	21	50.6	7.4	3rd	
March ...	29.779	29.746	30.34	12th	28.91	18th	45.8	45.3	52.8	41.4	47.1	60.0	27th	33.0	16th	4.246	0.755	4th	21	93.6	10.8	29th	
April ...	30.210	30.195	30.52	13th	29.72	1st & 8th	49.2	49.3	59.8	40.8	50.3	70.0	21st	30.0	12th	0.065	0.065	9th	1	249.9	13.1	30th	
May ...	30.031	30.008	30.42	9th	29.61	15th	56.8	54.4	63.8	48.6	56.2	71.0	29th	39.0	1st	1.325	0.455	21st	10	170.0	11.4	16th	
June ...	29.878	29.871	30.15	20th& 26th	29.37	4th	58.9	56.8	64.6	51.3	58.0	75.0	22nd	44.0	3rd	4.380	0.720	7th	18	196.8	14.0	6th	
July ...	29.969	29.945	30.27	4th	29.50	31st	63.9	61.9	70.3	56.0	63.2	87.0	15th	48.0	19th	3.212	0.522	5th	17	160.7	13.0	15th	
August	29.793	29.748	30.21	11th & 31st	29.40	26th	57.5	56.0	61.3	51.0	56.2	66.0	1st,4th 7th & 29th	43.0	28th	6.180	0.610	3rd	28	100.0	8.3	22nd	
Sept. ...	30.209	30.182	30.58	13th	29.24	30th	54.7	52.8	61.2	47.4	54.3	67.0	4th & 8th	39.0	25th	2.411	1.440	29th	4	135.8	9.9	22nd	
Oct. ...	29.979	29.965	30.65	4th	29.28	21st	46.8	48.1	56.8	40.4	48.6	63.0	13th	30.0	25th	3.680	0.780	1st	16	118.1	8.7	3rd & 8th	
Nov. ...	30.066	30.050	30.46	1st	29.17	29th	43.9	44.2	49.8	39.8	44.8	58.0	7th	28.0	30th	1.590	0.430	28th	14	33.1	7.5	1st	
Dec. ...	29.986	29.974	30.44	3rd	29.41	26th	46.3	47.4	51.1	42.0	46.6	55.0	15th	25.2	1st	3.705	0.590	27th	22	31.8	5.1	2nd	
For the year ...	29.961	29.944	30.65	4th Oct., 1912.	28.91	18th Mar., 1912.	50.6	50.2	57.2	44.6	51.0	87.0	15th July, 1912.	17.0	3rd Feb., 1912.	37.274	1.440	29th Sept., 1912.	189	1374.8	14.0	6th June, 1912.	
For 10 years, 1902–1911	29.958	29.953	30.97	29th Jan., 1905.	28.64	4th Dec., 1909.	51.5	49.5	57.9	44.1	51.0	89.1	22nd July, 1911.	11.0	3rd Mar., 1909.	31.955	2.480	5th June, 1905.	174	1702.0	15.5	14th June, 1910.	

This Table has been supplied by the courtesy of Colonel C. F. CLOSE, C.M.G., R.E., Director-General of Ordnance Survey.

Analyst's Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1912.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors to tne County Borough of Southampton.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information an account of the work done in this Department during the past year.

Section I.—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples submitted under the above Acts during 1912 was five hundred and fifty-six.

Of this number four hundred and thirty were submitted by Inspectors, one by the Medical Officer, seventy-six by residents in the Borough, seventeen by residents outside the Borough, and thirty-two by the Borough of Newbury.

In the following tables the samples from residents outside the Borough, and those from Newbury are not included.

The character of samples, the number of each article submitted, and the percentage of adulterated articles are given in the following table:—

TABLE I.

Showing the Character of the Samples, the Number of each Article submitted, and the Percentage of Adulterated Articles.

Character of Articles.	Number of Samples.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.
Butter	91	3	3.29
Cheese	12	—	—
Do. (Cream)	1	1	100
Coffee	25	1	4
Cream	3	—	—
Cream of Tartar	8	—	—
Flour	11	—	—
Lard	28	—	—
Margarine	10	—	—
Milk	281	32	11.38
Do. (Condensed)	4	—	—
Do. (Skimmed)	2	—	—
Mustard	2	—	—
Oil (Castor)	1	—	—
Do. (Olive)	7	1	14.28
Pepper	15	—	—
Suet	2	—	—
Sugar (Demerara)	5	2	40.0
Whiskey	1	—	—
Totals	509	40	8.05

The adulterated articles, nature and amount of adulteration, prosecutions, and the result of proceedings are given in Table No. II.

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE ADULTERATED ARTICLES, NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROSECUTIONS, AND RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result.	
				Fines.	Costs.
Butter	82	100% Margarine	Test sample		
"	88	100% "	Vendor summoned	£5	6/6
"	p.17	100% "	Private		
Coffee	281	78.23% Chicory	Test sample		
Cream Cheese	178	Skimmed milk cheese	" "		
Milk	55	10.82% Added Water	Vendor summoned	10/-	6/6
"	56	1.29% " "	No proceedings		
"	57	7.64% " "	Vendor summoned	10/-	6/6
"	72	10.23% " "	" "	10/-	6/6
"	74	8.70% " "	" "	10/-	6/6
"	101	7.36% Fat deficient & 3.52% Added Water	" "	10/-	11/6
"	107	6.58% Added Water	" "	£2	11/6
"	163	12.66% Fat deficient	" "	Dismissed on Warrenty.	
"	185	7.33% Fat deficient & 3.5% Added Water	" "	Dismissed.	
"	186	4.0% Fat deficient & 0.58% Added Water	" "	"	
"	187	11.6% Fat deficient & 0.81% Added Water	" "	"	
"	197	10.0% Fat deficient	" "	"	
"	200	6.3% " "	" "	"	
"	265	13.00% " "	" "	"	
"	345	Formaldehyde, 1 in 20,000	Vendor cautioned		
"	346	" 1 in 10,000	" "		
"	347	" 1 in 10,000	" "		
"	348	" 1 in 15,000	" "		
"	349	" 1 in 10,000	" "		
"	350	" 1 in 20,000	" "		
"	417	3.17% Added Water	" "		
"	p. 3	36.26% " "	Private		
"	p. 4	18.56% " "	"		
"	p. 9	11.17% " "	"		
"	p. 11	8.25% " "	"		
"	p. 31	12.70% " "	"		
"	p. 38	4.58% " "	"		
"	p. 40	16.66% Fat deficient	"		
"	p. 46	16.00% " "	"		
"	p. 48	10.00% " "	"		
"	p. 57	20.00% " "	"		
"	p. 60	11.66% Fat deficient & 6.7% Added Water	"		
Olive Oil	403	40.00% Cotton Seed Oil	Test sample		
Sugar	246	100% Dyed Crystals	" "		
" Demerara	294	100% " "	Vendor Summoned	Dismissed	

The total fines for the year amounted to £9 10s., and the total costs were £2 15s., 6d.

The number of samples analysed during the year is thirty-eight more than in 1911.

The number of samples received from Inspectors is eighteen more than in 1911.

BUTTER.

The number of samples analysed is ninety-one.

Three samples were adulterated, or one more than in 1911. One was private, one test, and one official, the vendor being summoned and fined £5.

The test and official samples were taken as a result of the private sample being adulterated.

MARGARINE.

All the samples were submitted privately, and they were all genuine.

MILK.

The number of samples analysed was two hundred and eighty-one, or eighteen more than in 1911.

The number adulterated was thirty-two, or 11.38 per cent., which is slightly less than in the previous year.

Monthly averages of genuine samples in 1912 :—

	Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Total Solids.
January	3.68	8.89	12.57
February	3.53	8.97	12.50
March	3.78	8.85	12.63
April	3.43	8.91	12.34
May	3.39	8.70	12.09
June	3.47	8.71	12.18
July	3.68	8.79	12.47
August	—	—	—
September	3.92	8.92	12.84
October	3.68	9.01	12.69
November	3.78	8.97	12.75
December	3.87	8.71	12.58

COMPOSITION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Table showing composition of samples returned as genuine for the past seven years.

TABLE III.

Year ...	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
Source ...	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Total Solids	12.64	12.44	12.67	12.47	12.57	12.55	12.73	12.74	12.61	3.62	12.48	12.60	12.48	12.54
Fat	3.75	3.62	3.85	3.55	3.67	3.68	3.82	3.87	3.75	12.76	3.72	3.77	3.63	3.64

The general averages of genuine samples were :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total Solids..	12.59%	12.63%	12.56%	12.73%	12.61%	12.49%	12.50%
Fat	3.72%	3.79%	3.67%	3.82%	3.75%	3.73%	3.64%

The averages for adulterated samples during the past seven years were as follows :—

TABLE IV.

Year ...	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
Source ...	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Total Solids	11.25	11.69	11.03	11.75	11.26	11.04	11.36	11.30	11.40	11.32	10.45	9.95	11.30	10.82
Fat ...	3.00	3.12	2.78	2.85	2.78	2.62	3.04	2.59	2.92	3.16	3.07	3.00	3.00	2.85

The general averages of the milk supply for 1912 shown above is 12.50 per cent. of total solids containing 3.64 per cent. of fat.

The quality of the milk supply is practically the same as for 1911, which was the lowest since 1906.

That this low average is due to the fact that samples taken do not fairly represent the actual quality of the milk retailed is certain. The fact being that the samples taken have been largely from those retailers whose supply was suspiciously low, and that the private ones are only submitted when the samples are considered poor and probably adulterated.

The best samples were submitted during the months of March, September, October, and November, and the poorest during May and June.

I have already called attention to the number of cases dismissed. These were samples taken in transit, and although the results were not disputed witnesses were put into the box and swore that the milk was not tampered with from the time the cows were milked until it was put into the train at the Railway Station.

I am convinced that the best method of improving the milk supply and preventing adulteration would be payment for the milk according to quality as suggested in my Report for 1910.

OLIVE OIL AND DEMERARA SUGAR.

These articles, in which there were three adulterated samples, have been dealt with in the Quarterly Reports.

OTHER ARTICLES.

These were genuine and require no comment.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Public Health (First Series, Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908.

At the request of the Local Government Board the articles taken under the above Act are not included in the samples taken under Food and Drugs, but are dealt with annually in a Supplementary Report.

The articles submitted under the above Act were thirty-one, and consisted of :—

Beef meal	1	samples
Beef powder	1	,,
Brandy	1	,,
Butter	7	,,
Condensed milk	4	,,
Cream	4	,,
Hominy and milk	1	,,
Lard	3	,,
Margarine	1	,,
Marrow	1	,,
Meat extract	1	,,
Ox cheek (tinned)	1	,,
Ox kidneys ,,	1	,,
Ox tails ,,	1	,,
Ox tripe	1	,,
Veal and ham pate	1	,,
Peas	2	,,

BRANDY.

This was a very coarse sample and suspected to contain Methylated Spirit, but none was found.

BUTTER.

All the samples were genuine and contained boric acid, the largest amount found in any sample being 0.49 per cent., which is just upon the limit of 0.5 per cent. recommended by the Preservatives Committee.

One sample was a clarified butter, and contained only 0.4 per cent. of water and was free from curd.

CONDENSED MILK.

These samples were submitted owing to the appearance of blowing in some of the tins, but they proved to be of good quality.

PEAS.

Both samples contained copper equal to .54 grains per pound and .72 grains per pound respectively.

The remaining articles were submitted for preservatives principally.

Two samples of cream contained boric acid less than .5 per cent., the fat being over 35 per cent. One was labelled according to the Order, the other had no label.

The sample of Ox Tail and Ox Cheek contained small quantities of formalin, probably derived from the material having been treated before it was tinned.

In the other articles no preservatives were found.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. BRIERLEY,